





## OVERSEAS NEWS

## President Nixon in search of the disillusioned Right

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 6

President Nixon, disclaiming any interest in politics, made a quick two-hour visit to New Hampshire today, where in just seven months the first of the presidential primaries will take place. The State has already become a favourite gathering place for politicians of all hues. Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey, critic of the Administration's Vietnam policies, is planning to open his campaign headquarters there on Monday. On Sunday Senators George McGovern and Birch Bayh, two of the outsiders for the Democratic nomination, are attending a political picnic.

## Iceland to expand fisheries

Geneva, August 6  
Iceland today informed the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea that it intended to extend its national fishery limits to cover the waters of the Continental Shelf off Iceland, an area extending up to 70 miles from the shore.

Britain immediately intervened in the debate to say that this would have no basis in international law, and reserved its rights under the Anglo-Icelandic agreement, which ended a fishing dispute between the two countries in the sixties.

Today's statement by the Icelandic delegate, Mr. B. Andersson, came less than a month after reports that the new Reykjavik coalition Government was proposing to extend the limits to 50 miles by September next year.

Mr. Andersson said today that fisheries constituted part of the natural resources of a coastal state "up to a reasonable distance and under the relevant considerations." In Iceland the relevant considerations justified national fishery limits covering the Continental Shelf which extended 50 to 70 miles from the coast, because coastal fisheries had always been the foundation of Iceland's economy.

The British delegate, Mr. John Simpson, said the question of fisheries jurisdiction was one that needed to be examined by the committee and by the Law of the Sea Conference in 1973. "The declared intention of the Icelandic Government to proceed unilaterally must cause grave concern to all who hope for a successful outcome of that conference in 1973," Mr. Simpson added. Should the proposed extension be put into effect, it will have no basis in international law.

## Call to halt aid 'invalid'

Mr. Laird, the Defence Secretary, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington yesterday that its vote to halt all overseas military aid was invalid because a document it demanded from the Pentagon did not exist.

The committee, which feels that US military commitments overseas can lead to more Vietnam-type wars, last week invoked an obscure provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 calling for an automatic suspension of the programme if the Administration failed to supply information that Congress sought.

It called on the Pentagon to supply it with the Administration's five-year plan for foreign military aid or face the suspension within 35 days.

## NATO tries to cut Mintoff price

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks between Malta's Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, and the Acting Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Mr. Willem Van Vliet, arrived in Valletta on Thursday to produce only the provisional outline of a package deal which will still have to go through two stages before Britain sends the final proposal to the Malta Government.

The first stage will come on Monday when the full NATO Council meets at ambassadorial level in Brussels to discuss Mr. Mintoff's written report on his Malta visit.

It appears that Mr. Mintoff has suggested to Mr. Van Vliet a figure much lower than the £30 millions a year for the rental of

military facilities which the Prime Minister was demanding, since from Britain when Lord Carrington flew to the island in July.

The NATO Council had mentioned a figure in the neighbourhood of £10 millions when Mr. Mintoff was in Brussels on Thursday, accompanied by a political adviser, Mr. Paul van Campen. The pair, who are expected to leave Valletta today, were not empowered to strike a bargain, but merely to discuss possible formulae without commitment.

Mr. Mintoff's initiative in inviting NATO to send an emis-

sary to Malta for talks was a diplomatic confusion, since the agreement under discussion is the 1964 Anglo-Maltese Treaty, and all payments up to now have been made from the British Exchequer.

Whitehall brought NATO into the picture a fortnight ago with the proposal that there might be a cost-sharing arrangement. But this would be a sub-agreement, organised by London, and the main agreement between London and Valletta. There is no appetite in Brussels for setting up a new line to Malta direct.

After next Monday's meeting the British delegate, Sir Edward Peck, will send the proposals to London for Lord Carrington and other senior Ministers to give the final seal of approval. It is likely that Mr. Heath will do this by convening a meeting of the Cabinet's Defence and Overseas Policy Committee, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The package deal will then go to Malta, to give Mr. Mintoff a chance to look it over and consult his advisers, and to keep in reserve the idea of a Ministerial mission if it appears that personal diplomacy of this kind might clinch the matter.

## Limited advance by Sisco

Jerusalem, August 6

The American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sisco, returned to Washington today with assurances that Israel wanted talks on an interim peace agreement to continue. But his 10-day visit is believed to have achieved little else.

Mr. Sisco sounded a hopeful note that the peace process would be prolonged. He believed a practical basis for progress on an interim agreement could be achieved. He said he had achieved no breakthrough, nor had he expected one.

Mr. Sisco is said to have mentioned the possibility of an Israeli withdrawal of about 22 miles from the Suez Canal, and the token presence of an Egyptian force on the eastern bank in return for a three or four-year ceasefire.

Political sources believe Israel is waiting for clarification on American guarantees against an Egyptian violation of an agreement before deciding anything. It is thought that Mr. Sisco may return to the region shortly.

According to the newspaper "Davar", Israel rejected "in harsh language" another suggestion by Mr. Sisco. This proposed an Israeli withdrawal of over 30 miles in return for a ceasefire lasting from one and a half to two years.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Eban, who took part in the talks with Mr. Sisco, said efforts to secure an interim settlement should not be abandoned even if Egypt proposed "unacceptable terms."

Mr. Eban said in a television interview: "The Egyptian stance is deadlocked. They propose a trend we basically approve — an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal. But they surround this stance with such terms that it is inconceivable for us to accept. They would like us to imperil our rights and our political rights."

"But nevertheless all those dealing with the issue concur that the effort to explore the prospects for such an accord should not be abandoned."

Mr. Haim Herzog, former head of Israeli military intelligence, said in a newspaper article that President Sadat of Egypt would seize any pre-emptive move to the ceasefire. But there was no doubt that pressure in the Egyptian Army might end with President Sadat being obliged to go to war.

Israel was reported to be manufacturing Soviet-type Katyusha rockets and equipment for her army with them. The decision to make the rockets was said to have been taken after security forces had captured Katyushas from Arab guerrillas. — Reuter and UPI

Student missing

A young Cambridge student, John Palmer, aged 19, of Liverpool, was reported yesterday to be missing in the mountains above Saas-Fee, in Southern Switzerland.



A young woman demonstrator is restrained by Japanese police as the Prime Minister Mr. Sato prepares to lay a wreath at the Hiroshima memorial. Fifty-nine people were arrested yesterday during the left-wing demonstration against Mr. Sato's presence at ceremonies marking the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.

## Car firms fail to halt airbag move

From our Correspondent, Washington, August 6

A campaign by Ford and other major American car manufacturers to persuade the Nixon Administration to delay the compulsory introduction of airbags has failed.

The National Highway Safety Administration is expected to introduce final regulations later this month compelling the fitting of airbags or some other type of passive restraint device to all cars sold in the United States after September, 1972.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unproven and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards, they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in

## MP warns S. African students

By our own Reporter

Miss Joan Lester, MP, warned students at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg last night, that force would be used to overthrow social orders which threaten their existence.

Miss Lester made repeated references to the social injustices of apartheid in her address and made several references to the passive participation of Germans before the last war in the policies which resulted in the massacre of the Jews.

No freedom  
She said: "I ask why is there not literary freedom here in South Africa and in other places? I ask myself why is it dangerous for people to say and to write what they believe. And it can surely only be dangerous in a society that is afraid. It is freedom and truth that these societies fear."

"I am very much opposed to violence. Yet I find so often that societies which are longest in condemning violent uprising have themselves created the conditions which leave those who would be free no other choice."

## CIA engulfs patrols inside China

Washington, August 6  
The Nixon Administration was reported by the "Washington Post" today to have ground reconnaissance inside China by Lockheed men supported and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The patrols operate in Northern Laos, and infiltrate to 200 miles inside the Province. They have been called off, it was stated, to any incident which could have any American relations.

No Americans go on patrols, which the CIA is conducting for years.

In Saigon it was stated a booby-trap and a land mine killed a US soldier and 20 South Vietnamese civilians in incidents near Da Nang.

The civilians died when a bus hit a mine on a road 18 miles south of Da Nang. Sixteen were wounded, the worst such incident since the war.

The American Commanders the soldiers were killed in the attack. A US helicopter was wrecked by a shift landing 23 miles from Da Nang. Two others were wounded.

The South Vietnamese Forces are to obtain 250 copters from the US to be used to a total of 650. It will also supply flight planes. — Reuter and UPI

## Chrome crisis unlikely

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

There is no anxiety in London, a present about the United Nations action against Rhodesia, could arise from an American vote in favour of the Smith regime chrome ore to the States. Whitehall believes that the necessary chrome ore to the States. Whitehall believes that the necessary chrome ore to the States.

The Senate's armed committee endorsed a motion which demands the Government to ignore the mandatory ban which at present chrome ore as part of general ban on Rhodesia exports. The committee's view that the needs of the United States should have riding authority, particularly since the Soviet Union, is the only alternative source of chrome ore, which is only a recon-

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## TELEVISION

## BBC-1

10.30 a.m. Eldest report.  
11.30 Weekend Weather.

11.35 Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.

1.30 p.m. Grandstand: 1.40, 4.40 Show Jumping—Aga Khan Trophy; 2.0, 3.20, 4.15 Rugby League: Wigan v. Leeds; 2.15, 3.0, 3.40, 4.40 Test Cricket—England v. India; 2.15 World Archery Championships; 3.0, 3.40, 4.40 Swimming—ASA Championships; 5.0 Results.

5.20 Pink Panther Show.  
5.40 Great Zoot of the World: West Berlin.

6.10 News.  
6.20 Match of the Day: Watney Cup Final.

7.20 Saturday Western: "Apache Drums," with Stephen McNally, Coleen Gray.

8.30 It's Lulu.  
9.15 News.  
9.30 Apollo 15: Splashdown.

10.0 Frankie Howard: "Up Pompeii".  
10.35 Apollo 15: Astronauts Report.

10.50 Parkinson with guests.  
11.30 Weather.

## BBC-2

Rugby—British Lions Tour: 3.0, 3.30 Cricket—Glamorgan v. Yorkshire; 6.0 Results. 10.10-10.35 Eldest report. 11.32 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—11.22 p.m. Regional Weather. Close.

3.0 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "Model for Murder," with Keith Andes, Hazel Court, Michael Gough.

10.0 North Sea Strike: Gas from below the seabed.

4.30-6.35 Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.

7.10 Westminster.  
7.30 News, Sport, Weather.

7.40 The Codebreakers.  
8.10 Look, Stranger: An Abbey for Prinknash.

8.30 Cousin Bette: by Honoré de Balzac and starring Margaret Tyzack—part 1.

11.5 News.  
11.55 Clearwater Revival: Close-up on a pop group.

10.5 Oh God, Nigel, I Can't Stand It Any More...  
11.0 Film Night Special.

11.40 Midnight Movie: "This Man Called Love," with Edward G. Robinson, Edna Best, Eddie Albert.

## ITV

LONDON WEEKEND  
11.20 a.m. RAC Road Report.  
11.25 Farmhouse Kitchen.

11.30 Thunderbirds.  
12.45 p.m. News.

12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 On the Ball: Racing from Newmarket; 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races and Redcar; 4.45, 2.15, 2.50 (William Hill Gold Cup) races; 3.10 Tennis: Quebec International; 3.55 Results, Scores; 4.0 Wrestling; 4.55 Results.

5.10 Catweazle.  
5.40 The Trouble with you Lillian.

6.10 News.  
6.15 No, That's Me Over Here: Ronnie Corbett.

6.45 Des O'Connor Show.  
7.45 Film: "No Trees in the Street," with Sylvia Syms, Herbert Lom.

9.30 News: Apollo 15 Splashdown.

10.0 The Guardians.  
11.0 Apollo 15: Arrival on Okinawa.

11.5 Best of Aquarius: On Wings of Song.  
11.35 Manhunt.

12.35 a.m. Photoreport.

ANGLIA—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterday. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 1.10 URO. 5.10 News. 6.15 Trouble with you Lillian. 6.45 The Comedians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 8.15 Film: "Night Train to Paris," with Leslie Nielsen, Alida Guri. 9.30 News. 10.0 The Guardians. 11.0 Apollo 15. 12.15 midnight Reflection.

## Today

CHANNEL-12 4.45 p.m. News. 12.50 World of Sport. 1.15 Man from UCL. 6.10 News. 6.15 On the Ball. 6.45 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 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# CIA Gromyko will be asked to back India

From UNDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 6

## Leaflets found in Dean's flat

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 6

A security policeman said today that he had found a box of leaflets in the flat of the Dean of Johannesburg on January 20 and found a force to be in possession of the leaflets.

The Dean is a member of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and is a member of the African National Congress (ANC).

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FOREIGN postage rates went up this week — "foreign" meaning non-Common Market European countries. New letter to Britain costs 80 centimes instead of 80, and before the end of the month the price of a Metro bus ticket will go up 10 centimes on the road to what the Minister of Transport calls "realistic costs" which will mean ultimately 1 franc 20 centimes. Visitors note: the 80-centime ticket is valid for Metro and bus, but the Metro is far the better bargain since a single ticket will take you from end-of-end of Paris, while the bus routes are marked in stages.

The combination set me wondering — on the lines of competitions that used to be arranged at village fetes for how many objects you could buy at 1d each — what one franc will buy in Paris these days. Starting with basics, bread, wine, but not roses, at least not the long-stemmed red ones which are bought singly to be placed in Swedish glass and conical plates. Quite a lot of bread, slightly more than 10 baguettes, but only one glass of red wine. The other is ordinary. If you insist on sitting at a table to drink it, it will cost you 80 centimes at a modest bar, and it is, in fact, almost the only beverage you can imbibe at a table for a franc or less, the other being in some places, a small, and probably not very distinguished, black coffee. Whereas, if you are content to stand at the zinc, among the regulars, the only thing you cannot drink inside a franc is a lift. The exercise is in full shopping basket with beef, pork, sausages, haricot beans, tomatoes, lettuce, peaches, melon, fresh sardines and sole in the principal shopping centres of 21 holiday resorts, and in Paris, which serves as the "control".

It will be no surprise to most holidaymakers to learn that the South is generally more expensive than the North, and that all the towns outside, Saint-Raphael, in a typical week, proved the most expensive and Granville (Manche) the cheapest. But even those who know the Mediterranean in high season only too well may be startled to learn that the basket, filled for 75.10 frs. at Granville, cost 106.20 frs. at Saint-Raphael.

To take one item: at Saint-Raphael, where peaches are grown, they cost twice as much as in Granville. Rather oddly, the most flagrant difference for a single item was registered in Brittany, where, at popular La Baule, one paid 7.50 frs. for the kilos of baroque beans which at Bénodet along the coast could be bought for 1.70 frs. In Paris, the basket could be filled for 55.70 frs., which, surprising as it may seem, made it the fifth cheapest of the 22 towns.

ON the margin of the collections, and as yet not seen in wear, well, not seen by me — a new fashion has come to town. There was something curiously familiar about a display of white tops, meant obviously, to the worn over pants, which filled the window of a local boutique the other day.

Thanks to an increase in tourism among Italians, the nation's number one industry took about 655 millions more during the first five months of this year than in the same period in 1970. The Minister for Tourism, Signor Matteotti, has reported. The number of foreign visitors, however, is down this year.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than 1664 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent. The average number of days a tourist now spends in Rome is also down, from four to three. Rome has become a stopover for those going on to Greece, Yugoslavia, and Tunisia.

Signor Matteotti blamed the spring strikes, the national plague of street noise, and the contamination of beaches, for the decline in foreigners. "La Stampa," of Turin, says another reason is the higher prices, claiming that, after Paris, Rome now is the most expensive capital in Western Europe.

Restaurants prices here have increased by about 20 per cent, though they remain a bargain, and a leisurely dinner is about the only diversion available to most tourists. Even the sea, which is the main attraction, is now priced at a higher scale than the winter season at the Rome Opera House (just under 54 for the best seats), though the productions, singers, and acoustics are inferior.

The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the latter is not always obtained from the Rome command. One citizen in

switched to observing all full moon days and Sundays as holidays. The change over from the old Poya system, based on four phases of the moon each month, restores the Sunday holiday to the predominantly Buddhist island. It also makes the closure of taverns, cinemas, gambling, and small shops compulsory on full moon

with a maximum penalty for violations of a £70 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both. The new system was introduced by the United Left Front Government under emergency legislation after its passage was delayed in the Senate, which has a right-wing majority. Poya holidays were introduced by the Right-wing United National Party in 1966. — Renter.

7 25 Doctor at Large. 7 55 Film: "Man in the Sky," with Jack Hawkins. 9 35 News. 9 50 "Hamlet," by William Shakespeare, with Richard Chamberlain, Michael Redgrave, Margaret Leighton, Richard Johnson, John Gielgud. 11 50 Man in the News: John Mortimer. 12 15 Book of Witness: Aaron, with David Kossoff. 12 30 News. 1 0 a.m. Morning Service. 1 20 a.m. News. 1 30 a.m. News. 1 40 a.m. News. 1 50 a.m. News. 2 00 a.m. News. 2 10 a.m. News. 2 20 a.m. News. 2 30 a.m. News. 2 40 a.m. News. 2 50 a.m. News. 3 00 a.m. News. 3 10 a.m. News. 3 20 a.m. News. 3 30 a.m. News. 3 40 a.m. News. 3 50 a.m. News. 4 00 a.m. News. 4 10 a.m. News. 4 20 a.m. News. 4 30 a.m. News. 4 40 a.m. News. 4 50 a.m. News. 5 00 a.m. News. 5 10 a.m. News. 5 20 a.m. News. 5 30 a.m. News. 5 40 a.m. News. 5 50 a.m. News. 6 00 a.m. News. 6 10 a.m. News. 6 20 a.m. News. 6 30 a.m. News. 6 40 a.m. News. 6 50 a.m. News. 7 00 a.m. News. 7 10 a.m. News. 7 20 a.m. News. 7 30 a.m. News. 7 40 a.m. News. 7 50 a.m. News. 8 00 a.m. News. 8 10 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## British team reports on Amin's army

From STANLEY MEISLER: Kampala, August 6

A team of British officers has surveyed the situation in the Uganda Army and preparing a report for President Amin. It is expected to recommend the employment of a corps of foreign training officers to restore order. Six months after General Amin seized power, his army seems to be in total disarray, beyond the control of its commanders who are unable to stop the fighting between soldiers of different tribes.

Diplomats believe that at least 1,000 officers and soldiers — almost one out of every seven men in the army — have been killed since the coup in January. Most other sources regard the diplomats' estimate as conservative.

Describing the army, one foreigner who knows it well said officers are afraid to issue orders. Soldiers carry weapons and use army vehicles at will. "You don't give orders in this army," he said. "You make requests."

The British are hoping that after receiving their report General Amin will ask for British officers. He already has accepted, in principle, a British proposal to set up a military academy.

There is still the question of whether British officers can end the tribal fighting. "I think the army is savagely tribal," said one diplomat, "but not everyone agrees with me."

General Amin has not denied that killings have been going on. In fact, the figure of 1,000 dead first came from him. But he blamed the deaths, first on guerrillas supporting former President Obote, and second on the guerrillas against the present Government.

But all foreign sources in Kampala discredit Amin's stories. These stories say the men have died because of an internal war in the army between members and allies of the President's tribe.

West Nile area and members of the Acholi and Langi tribes. Most of the victims are believed to be Acholi and Langi, who once made up 40 per cent of the army.

Although there evidently had been killings ever since the coup the first major bloodshed came in the last week of June in the West Nile area, the source in the South-west of the country.

It is not clear whether the fighting started with the Acholi and Langi or if other tribesmen out to purge them from the army. Diplomats in Kampala believe that perhaps 250 soldiers died in the battle, mostly Acholi and Langi. Sixty bodies were dumped one morning in the fields of a Ugandan farmer. Many had been killed by bayonets or by panga knives.

It was this incident that led to the disappearance of two British officers. One was found dead, the other was missing.

**Indonesia poll results today**

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the electorate went to the polls. Provisional results show that the Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She said she had lost her job and her husband's income. She said she had lost her job and her husband's income. She said she had lost her job and her husband's income.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission for her to travel.

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## Job loss follows visa applications

By our own Reporter

Moscow Jews are facing new for her son to renounce nationality. Without his mission they could not leave the country. The family is now sleeping in the streets. The family is now sleeping in the streets. The family is now sleeping in the streets.

Jews who apply to OVR, the visa department, for permission to emigrate expect to lose their jobs as a matter of course. The visa department is now sleeping in the streets. The visa department is now sleeping in the streets. The visa department is now sleeping in the streets.

Mr Lily Kornfeld lost her prestige job as an Intourist interpreter on applying for visas for her husband and two children. Her husband also lost his job and her daughter was told to leave university. The family sold their possessions and were granted visas. Now they have been refused permission to leave without being given a reason and are relying on the charity of family and friends.

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**Field hostage**

Jewish sons at university can be "held hostage" by having their exemption from military service withdrawn. They are conscripted for three years and kept on reserve for a further five — an eight-year delay.

If permission to emigrate is finally granted, Jews who have been "held hostage" by having their exemption from military service withdrawn. They are conscripted for three years and kept on reserve for a further five — an eight-year delay.

**More armed bank raids**

The manager of a West Berlin bank was shot in the legs yesterday by two men who held a woman clerk hostage as they stole 40,000 marks (\$4,400) from the bank. The woman was released. The woman was released. The woman was released.

**Leary released from prison**

Dr. Timothy Leary, the American advocate of LSD, has been released from prison in Lausanne, Switzerland, where he was awaiting extradition to the United States. The Swiss Police and Justice Ministry said today: "A Ministry statement said he was freed because of ill health."



## HOME NEWS

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## £250,000 cheque for Chequers

The trustees of the Chequers Trust drove down to the Prime Minister's official country residence, near Windsor in Buckinghamshire yesterday with all the joy of men with £250,000 to spend on the place.

For Sir Harold Samuel, chairman of Land Securities Investment Trust, had written to Lord Joffe, the Lord Privy Seal, and the chairman of the trustees, asking whether they would accept a gift of £250,000 to increase the endowment.

The trustees made a press statement expressing their thanks, and those of Mr Heath and Mr Wilson. They added that: "The Chequers Trust has been seriously under-endowed for some time."

Although they want to invest most of the money, so that taxpayers will not have to go on paying £17,500 a year for the upkeep of Chequers, they decided that something must be done about the Hawtrey Room.

Named after Sir William Hawtrey, who rebuilt and lived in Chequers in about 1860, the room is to the right of the front entrance and has been used by no one but staff for years because it is so dismal.

The trustees plan to treat the panelling, removing the centuries-old varnish, and brighten the room with new carpets and curtains.

Sir Harold, who paid £160 millions for City of London

Real Property, and who has his own country retreat in Sussex, said in his letter: "For some time I have been thinking how very important it is to ensure that the Prime Minister of the day should, on many grounds—personal and national—have an entirely satisfactory retreat away from London."

"But I imagine these facilities can only be assured if the Chequers Trust is adequately endowed for the purpose. The fact that in recent years a steadily increasing amount of support from public funds has been required suggests that the original endowment is no longer sufficient."

Sir Harold's assumption

was correct. For beneath the high drama of Kroyden and the hot line, or the historic meeting of the Queen, President Nixon and Mr Heath at Chequers, there has been a continual sub-plot of financial difficulties.

Lord Lee of Fareham left the house to the nation in 1917 with an annuity of £1,000. The money was invested in Government gilt-edged securities, and yielded a constant figure while inflation galloped on.

By 1955 the annual cost of maintenance had risen to £24,000. The trustees then decided that they must sell some of the 1,500 acres of farmland.

The Chequers Estate Bill

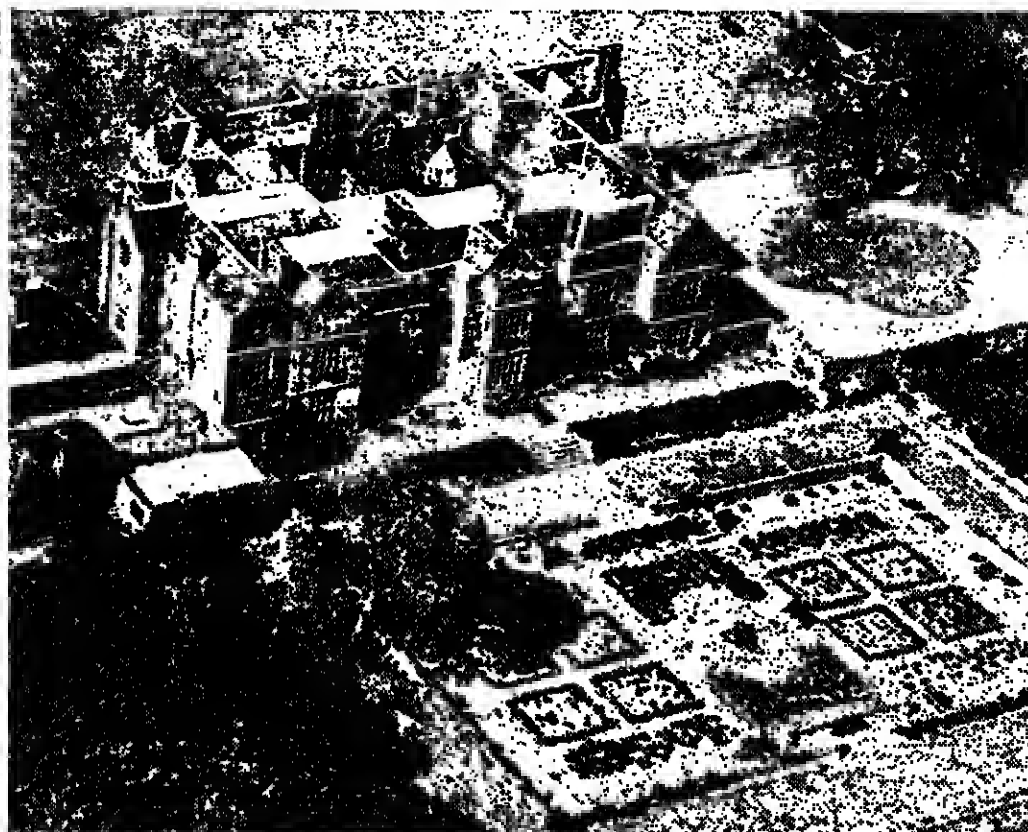
enabled them to sell some of the land, but forbade them to "dispose of land and property essential to the preservation of the amenities of Chequers as a country residence suitable for a Prime Minister." The trustees could also invest the proceeds in the City generally instead of putting the money in Government stock.

Surplus furniture was sold for about £4,000 at Christie's in 1967, and other furniture has been sold. Mr Clement Penruddock, secretary of the trustees, said at the time: "We cannot have a shabby house like some of these country estates."

And thanks to the property tycoon, there seems little danger of that happening now.

Christine Eade.

● BELOW: an aerial view of Chequers



## Beadle 'evil genius'

Sir Hugh Beadle, the "evil genius" of Rhodesia's declaration of independence, should forfeit his British passport immediately, Mr Arthur Bottomley, the former Commonwealth Secretary and MP for Middlesbrough East, said yesterday.

Speaking at Otterburn Hall holiday centre, Northumberland, he said he was very distressed to learn from a parliamentary answer on Thursday that it was a Labour government which renewed the passport for Sir Hugh, chief justice of the Rhodesian regime.

"I consider that he was the evil genius of the unilateral declaration of independence when his position was being discussed in the House of Commons. I urged that his Privy Counsellor should be withdrawn. An MP ceases to be a Privy Counsellor for a period of a few months. The Government should ensure that the privilege of a British passport—which was denied to so many true friends of the country—was immediately withdrawn from Sir Hugh, he said."

On Thursday, Mr Andrew Faulds, Labour MP for Smithwick, was told by Mr Anthony Royle, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office that Sir Hugh's passport was renewed under the Labour Government on October 13, 1969.

Mr Faulds was also told that the passport of Mr Pope-Simmonds, chief electoral officer of the Rhodesian regime, was renewed six weeks before Labour left office.

## £10,000 haul at duke's home

Thieves got away with a haul estimated at £10,000 from the Duke of Grafton's home at Euston, near Telford, Norfolk, during Thursday night.

The haul included paintings, clocks, china, and antique tables were among property stolen from the seventeenth-century mansion.

## Apology may bring Wilson back on BBC

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

After nearly three months of Labour Party ill feeling over the BBC television programme "Yesterday's Men," Mr Harold Wilson got some expression of regret from the corporation last night.

But the BBC's statement—broadcast just before the "24 Hours" programme—did nothing to contradict the 17-page statement by the governors which acquitted the programme of most of the major charges made against it.

A statement from Mr Wilson's solicitors, Goodman, Derrick and Co, said the BBC had agreed to meet Mr Wilson's costs. But no damages were paid by the BBC.

Mr Wilson put the matter in the hands of his solicitors the day after the transmission of the programme, June 17. It is understood that exception was taken to remarks in the commentary about his access to official documents for writing his recent book on the Labour Government. The BBC's statement last night said: "The BBC accepts that Mr Harold Wilson's programme was broadcast in contravention of the approved practice and acknowledges that any suggestion to the contrary would be unfounded. It had been represented to the corporation that certain words in the broadcast constituted an allegation that he had made advantageous use of privileged or secret material in an unjustified fashion in relation to the book."

"The BBC had no intention of conveying any such impression but if the programme was so understood by any viewers the BBC expresses its regret." Although the BBC statement clears up a legal point, it says nothing about the political charges levelled against "Yesterday's Men." Last month's

statement by the BBC Governors accepted criticisms of the programme on minor points, but made no official apology.

Hostilities broke out between the BBC and the Labour Party over the programme back in May when an interview between Mr Wilson and Mr David Dimbleby was being recorded.

Mr Wilson was reported to have objected to questions by Mr Dimbleby about the earnings of his book. The row was linked to the press and cuts were made in the programme just before it was transmitted in June.

Since then there have been allegations that the BBC had misled the former Ministers' making part in "Yesterday's Men" about what kind of programme it was intended to be.

Last month it was said that Mr Wilson's appearances on BBC programmes were "in abeyance" until his solicitors had received a reply from the BBC.

It was being assumed at the BBC last night that Mr Wilson would now feel free to broadcast as and when he was invited.

Mr Wilson began his holiday on the Isles of Scilly yesterday. He was greeted by Mrs Wilson, their son Giles, and the chairman of the Island Council, Mr Tregarthen Mumford.

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## Trees 'killed' by gas

By JAMES LEWIS

The Gas Council's admission that it is partly to blame for a number of ornamental trees dying at Llandudno has led the urban council's parks department to ask for a full scientific report.

One of the things Mr Douglas Helm, the parks superintendent, wants to know is whether the lack of oxygen which caused the trees' deaths might have resulted from bacteria thriving on methane gas from a leaking gas main. These could have consumed the oxygen.

Llandudno was one of the first North Wales towns to be connected to natural North Sea gas about two-and-a-half years ago. When 42 trees failed to bud this spring Mr Helm noted that they followed the line of a gas main. He had heard that about 20,000 trees had died in Rotterdam when the city was connected to natural gas.

Mr Helm called for an investigation by the Gas Council.

Dr Eileen Pankhurst, the research scientist who carried out the investigation, was not available for comment yesterday, but a Gas Council spokesman said it had been confirmed that a gas leakage had been a contributory factor in the deaths of some of the trees.

The spokesman agreed that bacteria could thrive on methane and so deprive the soil of its oxygen, but in the absence of Dr Pankhurst the council's research department could not confirm Mr Helm's suspicion that this may have happened at Llandudno.

The situation at the North Wales resort is complicated because tarmac had been laid close to the trunks of the trees that died and could therefore have been another cause of poor soil quality. As a result, the precise extent of the effect of the gas leakage is in dispute.

The Wales Gas Board, however, is taking "remedial action." It is carrying out a programme of carbosetting, a method of strengthening the joints of old gas mains, along with natural gas flows at higher pressure than coal gas.

It is also advising the parks department about oxidation around the trees, and arranging to take regular soil samples.

The Soil Association and the British Society of Soil Science said yesterday that no work had been done on this particular aspect of gas poisoning, but further investigation is likely as a result of a claim made by the North-eastern Gas Board by the urban council at Bridlington.

The Yorkshire resort blames a gas leak for the loss of flowers and rose bushes on a roundabout at one of the approaches to the town. It is claiming £250 from the gas board for the loss of the plants and bushes and for the cost of the soil, which had to be replaced.

The driver shook the reins and it increased speed and came straight at me," Sergeant Barrett told Gloucestershire magistrates yesterday. He was forced to leap "smartly out of the way."

Afterwards the driver, Mr Eddie Hill, of Stanway Road, Gloucester, told him: "The horse was a real bastard."

Hill (34), pleaded not guilty to "causing a horse and carriage to be on the road during darkness without two white lights at the front, and two red lights at the rear." But he was convicted and fined £5.

He told the court he thought Sergeant Barrett "was a drunk in the road" until he got closer. "The candles were lit when I set off and they must have blown out," he said.

The clerk said that in his judgment, the matter should be referred to the DPP. Mr Willis said that until the charge had been put, the Bench were entitled to say there was no evidence on which they could consider the matter and could discharge the accused.

After consultation the magistrates agreed with the clerk.

A quarrel over a council plan for a permanent gipsy caravan site in Epsom, West Surrey, is to be taken to the Ombudsman by Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative MP for South West Surrey.

He is acting on behalf of the villagers, who are to march to 10 Downing Street with a protest petition.

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## Peer seeks answers to mercury in Thames

Lord Avebury, formerly Mr Eric Lubbock, the Liberal MP for Orpington, has asked the Minister for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, to clarify the issues raised by the discovery of mercury pollution in the Thames.

A survey of the river carried out by the Institute of Geological Sciences and published in the current issue of "Nature," has indicated that the total concentration of mercury in the effluent of London's northern outfall is 60 times that of the river water at Teddington.

Between Teddington and Gravesend the amount of mercury in the water increases tenfold. At Southend, the mercury concentration in sea water is twice that of Teddington—a discovery which may indicate further contamination from the Southend outfall.

The amounts found are not large—0.446 parts per billion at Gravesend—but because marine organisms can concentrate

mercury and other heavy metals to levels that are 10,000 times higher than the water in which they live, the effects of even mild contamination can be serious.

Lord Avebury has asked the Minister three questions: What sampling is being prepared to undertake to ensure that mercury levels are within safe limits in seafood taken from the region? What assurances can be given consumers about the safety of the seafood while the investigation is being carried out? And what steps will be taken to track the mercury back to its source?

Unfortunately, the report in "Nature" gives no indication of the kind of mercury being found. Some may well be in the deadly dimethyl form, since it can be created naturally by micro-organisms from other kinds of mercury deposited in sediments. All forms of mer-

cury inhibit or kill the plankton on which fish life depends and, in the case of filter-feeding organisms such as shell-fish, any mercury that is bound to organic particles will be absorbed and accumulated.

The most likely sources of the pollution are industrial. The northern outfall discharges effluents that are gathered from a vast industrial-urban complex that includes chemical, electrical, and photographic industries. Many factories may be using mercurial compounds, while some could be coming from open-air swimming pools in which the compounds are used to control the growth of green algae.

Some could come from rain-collected atmospheric contamination that originates from the burning of fossil fuels, but as Lord Avebury implies, it is important to find out where the mercury is coming from, and to what extent it is accumulating in marine life.

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## Missing boy died in fall of sand

By our Correspondent

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded, after an inquest lasting four hours yesterday on an approved school pupil, Stephen Barnes, aged 14, who was found dead in a sand store at the school five weeks after he had disappeared.

His mother, Mrs Doreen Barnes, of Redwood Road, has been demanding an inquiry into why she was not informed of his disappearance, and the school's approved school, at Market Weighton in the East Riding.

At the inquest she heard the coroner, Mr Brian Burstell, say: "One can appreciate the mother's feeling bitter about not being told and there does seem to have been some failure of communications although the school told the police, who got in touch with the Tescos side afterwards."

Afterwards, Mrs Barnes said: "I am still not satisfied. I said to all I possibly can to get the communications improved so that parents of boys who disappear are told quickly."

The coroner had read a statement from one of the school masters, Mr Christopher Vanston, who said that one and a half hours after the boy dis-

appeared, he told the police that he was missing.

Mr Alan Hibbins, headmaster of the school, said Barnes was a bright, intelligent boy who passed an ATC examination and was awarded an aeroplane flight. The day he disappeared he was thought to have been on a bunk after this. He had absconded from the school four times for several hours, and when he disappeared it was thought he had gone again.

Parents were not informed immediately of the boy's disappearance because the boys usually turned up after a few hours, and informing parents might cause unnecessary distress. The police were informed of Barnes's disappearance and he thought it was the local authority welfare officer's job to tell the parents. He agreed Mrs Barnes saw him three weeks later and said she had not been told.

Mr David Gee, a pathologist, said he thought the boy had got into the sand in a crouching position with his jacket over his head to hide. There had been a collapse of sand and the weight on his head, about three cwt, caused unconsciousness very quickly.

A boy of 14 at the school described by Mr Barnes as being a hole in the sand in which to hide so that they need not work. It was Barnes's idea, he said, but after he had gone back to his classroom and Barnes disappeared he was told of his being buried in the sand. Barnes had not said anything about running away.

It has so far heard a mass of evidence about the company and leaks said to have occurred from within the Department of Trade and Industry. But most of the evidence has been concentrated on an examination of the accounts and affairs of V and G up to the mid-1960s.

The funeral of Miss Dora C. Gilson, a former professor of the Royal Manchester College of Music, who died on Wednesday, will take place in Manchester on Monday. She was for more than fifty years a piano and singing teacher at the college.

Neville Cardus writes: Dora Gilson was a student in the great period when Brodsky was principal of the Royal Manchester College of Music. I studied with Egon Petri, and often played at concerts in Manchester, one of three gifted girl

pianists, the others Dorothy Crewe and Lucy Pierce. She became an integral part of Manchester's musical culture, in a period when it was almost self-supporting; gramophone records, television, and the aeroplane had not yet made one city almost unidentifiable from another, situated hundreds of miles away, as a musical community.

She had the talents to take her anywhere, but chose to remain linked with the Royal Manchester College of Music. I still remember the sensibility of her playing, her warmth, her delicate range of colour in her works by Schumann, Chopin

and, notably, in the late Intermezzo of Brahms.

She served the college devotedly as a teacher; also she endowed it generously from her not overfull purse. To the end she kept her mind interested in music. I met her year after year at the Edinburgh Festival; on the wettest morning she would, about 30 to the Freemasons' Hall to bear a chamber concert.

She was acute and honest critic, a true friend, and always a lady with the graciousness of the years which nourished her as a young girl who was, as she played, as appealing to the eye as to the ear.

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## THEATRES



# UCS verdict is death by bleeding

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

UPPER CLYDE Shipbuilders could have been saved, the Opposition contends, if the Government had not in effect deliberately allowed the company to bleed to death financially by depriving its customers of credit guarantees for more than three months last winter.

The Government denies the charge, saying that its information on October 27 (when the guarantees were stopped) suggested that UCS could not survive, while on February 3 (when the resumption of guarantees was announced) the company was seen by ministers to be viable. However, the Government later changed its mind again, and decided in June that UCS must liquidate.

The Opposition's suggestion is that the Government deliberately deprived UCS of money so as to reduce the company to penury. This would have resulted in the bankruptcy of UCS in February, but because of the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce and the announcement of a Special Development Area Scheme for Western Scotland, both of which took place or had been arranged to take place early in February, the Government decided to prolong the life of UCS until June. The Government rejects this charge. The Government says that it acted on the information it received from UCS and from its representative on the UCS board and that the information was tardy.

The timetable of events is crucial to the whole dispute and (in this reporter's opinion) tends to support the Opposition's case. The first disturbing news about UCS came on October 14, when Mr Mackenzie, the representative of the Shipbuilding Industry Board, who had a seat on the UCS board of directors, reported that in his opinion

the company's long-term financial situation was insecure and that he doubted whether the company should continue to trade. What worried Mr Mackenzie was essentially whether UCS's assets in the long run would match its liabilities. As far as I can learn he was not discussing at this stage the company's short-term "cash-flow" financial situation.

## Different problems

The two financial problems are different. A short-term cash-flow problem means, in effect, a difficulty in meeting this month's bills. This type of problem can usually be met by borrowing, provided the company's long-term trading prospects are good. The longer-term problem is, under normal circumstances, more serious. Moreover, a company which is thought to be unlikely to be able to meet its long-term liabilities is less likely than any other company to be able to borrow to meet its short-term needs. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders probably had both problems, and the Government probably knew this.

However, the effect of the Government's reaction to Mr Mackenzie's report was to make both problems worse. On October 27 the Government told UCS that it was stopping the issue of guarantees to shipowners. The effect was to deprive UCS of that per cent of its month-to-month revenue.

The yard's customers—like the customers of all other British shipyards—normally receive regular loans while their ships are building from the Ship Mortgage Finance Company. This arrangement ensures that shipyards can meet their running expenses and need not amass in advance the total cost of building a ship. However, the Ship Mortgage Finance Company is not allowed to lend the money without Government approval; and this, in the case of ships building at UCS, was withdrawn on October 27.

This Government decision put UCS in an immediate cash-flow difficulty. Because the Government had withdrawn its approval of Ship Mortgage Finance Company loans the banks also decided that ships building at UCS were a bad risk. For nearly four months—until some weeks after the Government had changed its mind about the credits on February 3—UCS was in difficulty over cash. The Government has not admitted to knowing that this would be the consequence of its action in stopping the guarantees. However the possibility that Mr Davies's department did not know what would happen is remote.

To defend its financial position, UCS approached its customers in December. After a meeting with Mr Davies on December 14, UCS was technically bankrupt; UCS

directors held a meeting with their customers at the Chamber of Shipping on December 18. At this meeting the customers agreed, in effect, to pay 6 per cent more than the contracted price for their ships. The total extra sum that UCS stood to gain was about £2.8 millions. But this was to be payable in two instalments—the first when the ship in question was launched and the second on completion. The arrangement was therefore helpful to UCS's long-term financial problem but did nothing to help solve the short-term cash-flow problem.

## 'Hiving-off' agreed

Nevertheless, UCS continued to produce ships. On February 2 Mr Davies and Sir Eric Yarrow, the chairman of one of UCS's constituent companies, agreed that Yarrow should be "hived-off" from UCS and this was done. UCS did not, however, benefit from the deal. The next day, February 3, the Government re-authorised the credit guarantees to UCS's customers. The day after, February 4, the Government announced the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce, which has a major manufacturing facility close to the UCS yard at Govan.

The Government has denied

repeatedly that this was anything more than coincidence. It has also justified the re-granting of credit facilities on the grounds that at this time Ministers were satisfied that UCS was in good, long-term shape. On July 27 Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, told the Commons that because of the hiving-off at Yarrow and because of the re-negotiated terms of sale, UCS was once again seen by the Government in February to be a viable concern.

"The company's accounts were inspected by the accountants in the Department and the Treasury," Mr Ridley said. "All concerned, including the company's accountants, believed that the company was perfectly viable and in a condition to continue trading."

The Treasury, the DTI, and the accountants were wrong. In February, UCS's long-term outlook was, indeed, better than it had been. But in the short term the company's position was difficult, having been impaired by the suspension of the credit guarantees. Deprived since October 27 of 80 per cent of its expected revenue, UCS had to find between £5 millions and £6 millions from other sources to keep going. Suppliers were pressing for cash. The UCS directors had already told the Government that the suspension of credit guarantees might mean that the company would have to go into liquidation because of short-term cash-flow difficulties.

In practice the restoration of the guarantees did not bring immediate

help. The Ship Mortgage Finance Company may only pay money out to watch work done or bills already paid. But as UCS had not been able to pay all its bills it was not immediately able to get the money to pay them. Moreover, while the credit guarantees were suspended UCS had not been able to acquire any more orders. By February the company was in serious trouble.

The Opposition contends that the Government must have known this. Mr Davies held meetings with Mr Mackenzie (who represented the Government's interests at UCS) on March 23, April 14, May 5, and June 8. On June 14, Mr Davies told the Commons that UCS would be going into liquidation.

## Less than adequate

It seems fairly certain that the financial information provided by UCS for its own directors and for outside inquirers was less than adequate both for the short and for the long term. On the other hand, the facts suggest strongly that the Government's action in withholding credit guarantees throughout the winter made the company's difficulties worse than they would otherwise have been and that the Government knew this. Mr Davies consulted Mr Mackenzie frequently throughout the period when the credits were being withheld and while the company, because of Government action, was experiencing its most severe cash-flow shortage. The meetings took place on October 27, November 19, November 26, December 23, January 5, and January 14. The Government must have known, when it restored the credits, that UCS had already been bled to death.

# Anxiety linked with race

By PETER HILDREW

Hard on the heels of Professor Eysenck's contribution to the racial intelligence debate, another psychologist is to publish a book arguing that a different personality trait — anxiety — is racially determined.

Professor Richard Lynn, of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, has drawn up a league table of the advanced Western nations, ranking their populations according to a series of anxiety level indicators. The results, he says, fit neatly into racial categories based groups as suggested by the new teaching of race is one of the chief factors responsible for a nation's anxiety level.

Fortunately, perhaps, for the sake of his theory, Professor Lynn himself is an Englishman, for the Irish emerge as the least anxious nation of all the 18 analysed. The United Kingdom, however, comes next, followed by other countries of the predominantly Nordic population of the United States, Canada, Australia, Italy, and France. Highest of all were the only

non-Caucasians included in the study, the Japanese. Psychologists are not completely agreed as to the nature of anxiety, but it is commonly defined as a reaction to stress or stimulation by the sympathetic nervous system, producing symptoms like faster heartbeat and breathing rate, and sweating palms. Professor Lynn says that in principle it would be possible to find a mean anxiety level for each nation by taking random population samples and comparing their physiological reactions.

But in practice this would be very difficult to carry out. Instead, he chose a series of variables which he expected to be linked to anxiety, and for which reliable data were available, at least among the Western democracies. These included a high suicide rate; a high car accident death rate; high alcoholism; low calorie intake, since anxiety is thought to inhibit the appetite; and a low rate of hospitalised mental illness, a measure reflecting the number of chronic psychotics, who have a low anxiety level.

Seven of these indicators appeared to have a common factor, which Professor Lynn has interpreted as the anxiety level of the nation. On this basis, he produced the following order of anxiety:

- | HIGH       |            | MODERATE       |                 | LOW           |                    |
|------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Japan   | 4. Italy   | 7. Netherlands | 10. New Zealand | 13. Australia | 16. United Kingdom |
| 2. Germany | 5. France  | 8. Norway      | 11. Switzerland | 14. Canada    | 17. Sweden         |
| 3. Austria | 6. Belgium | 9. Finland     | 12. Sweden      | 15. USA       | 18. Ireland        |

Adopting a simple classification of Caucasians into Mediterranean, Alpine, and Nordic races, there is a clear tendency for countries with a high anxiety level to be of the Alpine and Mediterranean population to fall in the high anxiety category, while those in the low category are Nordic. The moderate group is mixed; Denmark and Switzerland have substantial Alpine and Mediterranean strains, while the other four are mainly Nordic.

Professor Lynn also tried a more complex classification, putting the European races into

10 different groups, and still found that racial composition explained the anxiety level in virtually every case. This, he says, goes some way to establishing a prima facie case that racial factors are important, although others, such as climate, also appear to play a part in determining anxiety.

Experimental evidence, such as it is, supports Professor Lynn's theory that Nordics may be less anxious than Alpines and Mediterraneans. He quotes one study in which American groups of Irish, British, Italian, and Jewish descent were given a pain stimulation and their anxiety levels recorded both by an electrical method and according to their pulse rates. The Irish and the Yankees (old American) were less sensitive for both cases than the Italians and Jews. Since all these people were living in the same part of the United States, climate could not in this case account for any of the difference.

His book, "Personality and National Character" is to be published by Pergamon Press in September. A shorter version of his theory is printed in the April-June edition of "The Mankind Quarterly".

## No pop festival — council

The pop festival at the Isle of Wight will be called off by a special council decision. It said that the festival made it clear that it was not to be held in 1971. This statement is the result of a decision by the Isle of Wight Council on Wednesday. The council said that the festival was a nuisance to the island and that it was not in the interests of the island to have it.

The statement was made by the council's chief executive, Mr. David Hildesley, who said that the council had decided to refuse the festival's request for a licence to hold the festival on the island. He said that the council had decided to refuse the festival's request for a licence to hold the festival on the island.

## aircraft

There were 61,695 claims for Family Income Supplement received up to last Tuesday, Mr. Paul Dean, Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security, said yesterday. He said 25,318 were favourable decisions, and 25,179 unfavourable. In addition, it was estimated that more than 20,000 families on supplementary benefit but wage-stopped would have benefited automatically as a result of the Family Income Supplement scheme.

## Detective mourned by 700

More than 700 mourners attended a memorial service yesterday for Detective Constable Ian Coward, aged 28, who died after a shooting incident in a Reading street last month. St. Laurence's Church, Reading, was packed and the service was relayed to the town hall for those who would not get in.

The Thames Valley chief constable, Mr. David Hildesley, praised the detective as a cheerful, helpful, efficient and fair officer. "Ian Coward lost his life in the service of the public," he said. "We in the police will understand the greatness of these words," he said.

The appeal fund for Mr. Coward's widow and child has reached £4,000.

Two men accused of murdering Detective Constable Coward stood, handcuffed to police at Reading yesterday as magistrates set September 3 for the start of committal proceedings. The accused were William Skingle (28) and Peter George Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, were remanded in custody for another week on their sixth appearance before the magistrates. They also face joint charges of shortening the barrels of shotguns, burglary, and stealing a car.

A third man, Peter Stanley Cox (30), of no fixed address, is jointly charged with Skingle and Sparrow with burglary at Whitgift School, South Croydon, and stealing guns and ammunition. They are also charged with robbery at Little Warley, Essex.

## 61,695 get benefits

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## Bad conduct

A barrister, Mr. Jeyaraj David Appadurai, of Lincoln's Inn, has been ordered to be disciplined by a disciplinary committee of the Inns of Court. It stated he had been convicted of stealing 18 library books from London Borough Libraries.

# Protests as Welsh Society members are refused bail

By our Correspondent

There were protests yesterday after the secretary and two other members of the Welsh Language Society were remanded in custody for a further week at Manchester magistrates' court on a charge of committing wilful damage at the Granada Television studios in Manchester. They had asked for bail and said that if this was refused the magistrates would be imposing a prison sentence on them until a trial at the Crown Court in November or January.

About thirty young men and women had come from Wales to listen to the case and some of them made their protests and broke into Welsh song during another case hour after the application for bail was refused.

The magistrates suspended the court until police and ushers had cleared the room by carrying many of the demonstrators outside before ejecting them from the court building.

Frederick Francis (23), of Glyn Avenue, Rhyl, secretary of the society; Myrddin Williams (22) of West Street, Bethesda; and Garonwy Fellows (23), of Aled Avenue, Rhyl, are charged with trespassing at the studios, maliciously damaging electronic equipment worth £5,000, and possessing articles for use in connection with burglary, theft, or cheating.

The magistrates, Mr. William

Redfern, chairman, and Mrs. P. M. Harrison, were sitting in the absence of the Manchester stipendiary magistrate, Mr. John Bamber. A week ago Mr. Bamber said that to grant bail would be comparable to releasing prisoners of war. Mr. Redfern told the defendants: "You have the right to appeal to a judge in chambers."

Mr. Stewart Bale, prosecuting, had said that a representative of the Director of Public Prosecution's department would conduct the eventual committal proceedings but at this stage a further remand of the three men in custody was requested.

He said the charges arose out of a planned attack on the television studios early on the morning of July 23. Answering an emergency call, police found the three accused in the control room, where a console valued at £5,000 had been damaged. The men had been in possession of plans clearly showing details of the raid on the studios, and in particular, details of the more expensive studio equipment. "It is known to the police that this attack was only part of a general attack on property in Western and Northern England," Mr. Bale said.

Francis, speaking for his co-accused as well as on his own behalf, and alternating his

statements to the bench in English and Welsh, challenged the prosecution's allegation that they had been found with documents listing the studio equipment. The only document they had deliberately carried with them was a press statement explaining the purpose of their act as being part of the society's campaign for a Welsh-language television channel. They also had a map of the area outside the building but nothing relating to the interior of the premises.

Francis said the prosecution had given no indication of its intention to begin committal proceedings next week when they next came up on remand. "This almost certainly means that the committal proceedings will not be held in time for the September session of the Manchester Crown Court and the case may therefore not be heard until November or January — six months after our arrest," he said.

The magistrates would be denying them the opportunity to prepare their defence or to cross-examine witnesses. "It is a valid ground for refusing us bail is the fear that we would not come to court when summoned to do so. It should be obvious we are eager to come to court in order to put our case before the authorities and the public and we will face the consequences when we come," Francis said.

# Taro of Tokyo steals scene

By our Correspondent

A small Japanese boy stole the scene at the annual "Welsh Home" ceremony for Welsh people from overseas at the National Eisteddfod at Bangor yesterday.

Over 300 people from 22 countries were crowded on to the eisteddfod stage being welcomed by Sir David Hughes, President of the Eisteddfod Council, when two-year-old Taro Nagashima suddenly appeared barefoot by his side, carrying a pair of shoes.

As the embarrassed Sir David, who is over six feet tall, bent to pick him up, Taro solemnly handed him the shoes — to the great delight of the audience. Then as Taro made no attempt to leave he was carried down from the stage by an eisteddfod official.

Later his mother, Mrs. Catherine Nagashima, a Welsh woman married to a Japanese, and living in Tokyo, said that Taro — which means strong — and his three kimono-dressed sisters, were sitting with her and other overseas visitors on the stage, when he suddenly wandered away down

the aisle. "I tried to stop him, but I knew that if I followed him the whole family would follow," she said. "He is used to going about barefoot so I suppose that's why he was carrying his shoes."

The leader of the overseas contingent this year was Mr. Morgan Mathias, aged 71, who emigrated to Sydney, Australia, 24 years ago. By far the largest number of people came from the USA and Canada but there were also representatives from countries like Chile, Sardinia, and Guatemala.

A novelist, Mr. Emyr Humphreys, said that a separate radio channel for Welsh programmes should be established immediately. Speaking in a discussion on radio and television in Wales in the literary pavilion he said that a Welsh film board to train people and pool films was also essential, so that BBC and ITV in Wales could share the facilities.

Earlier in the day Dafydd Iwan and 200 members of the Welsh Language Society held

a meeting outside BBC and Harlech studios on the eisteddfod field in support of members of their society who yesterday appeared at a Manchester court charged with causing damage at the Granada studios.

The president of the day, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas, former chief executive of Unesco and former permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education, said that it was significant that so many people were now learning the Welsh language and they should be encouraged.

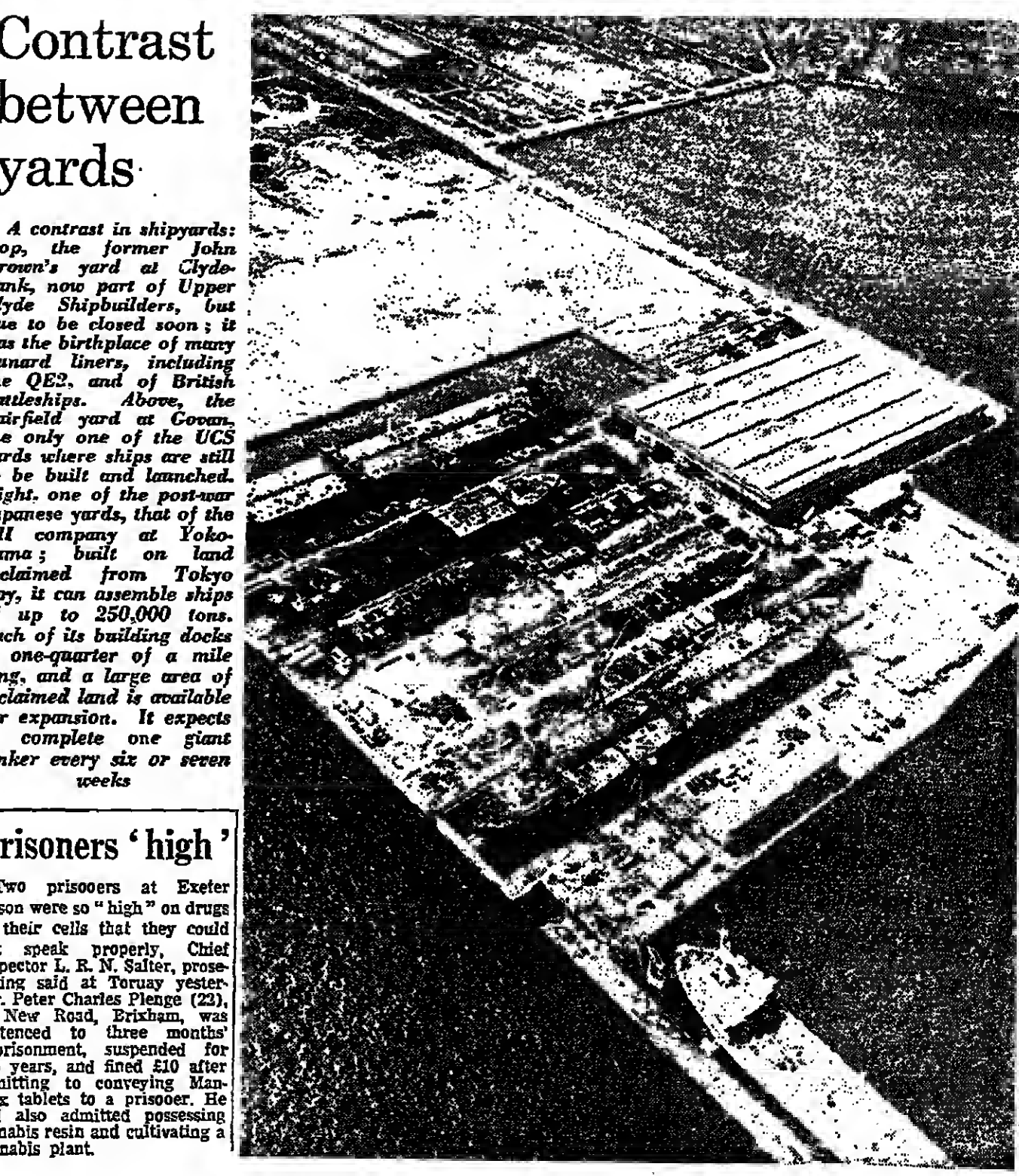
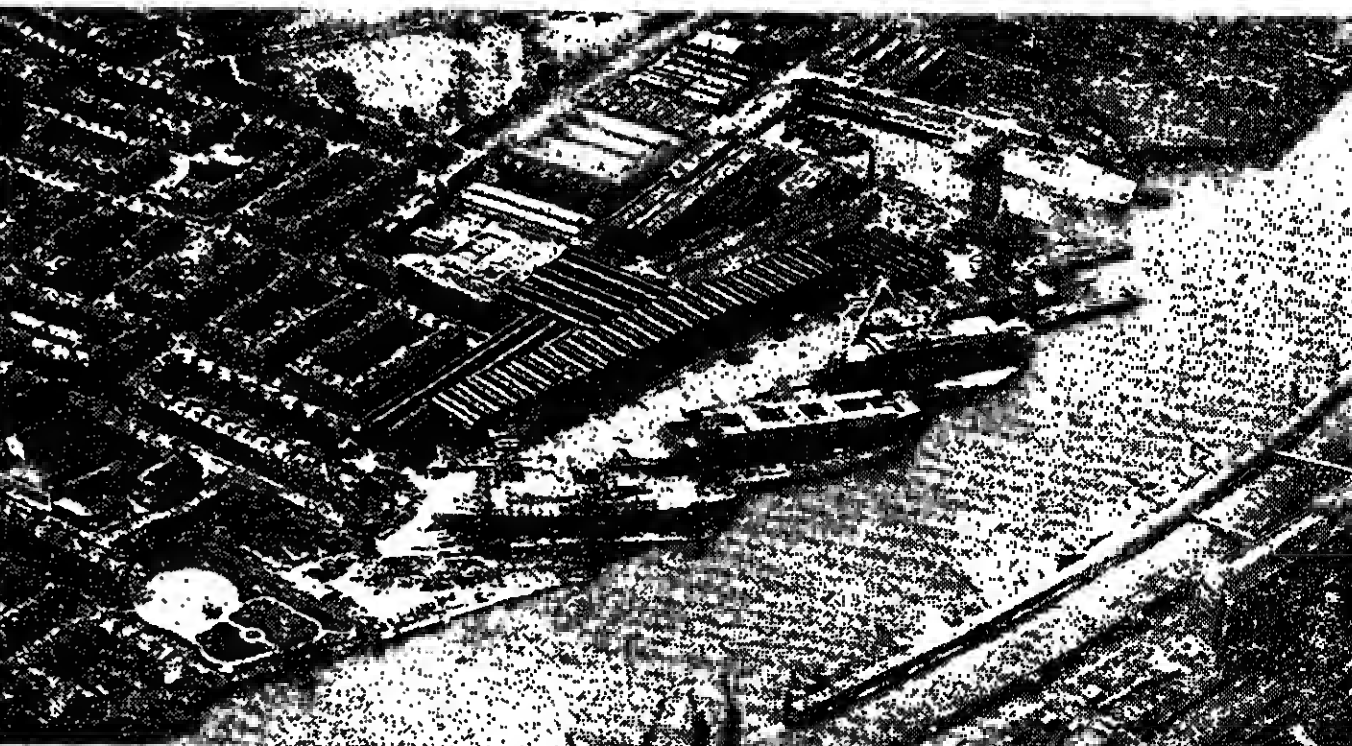
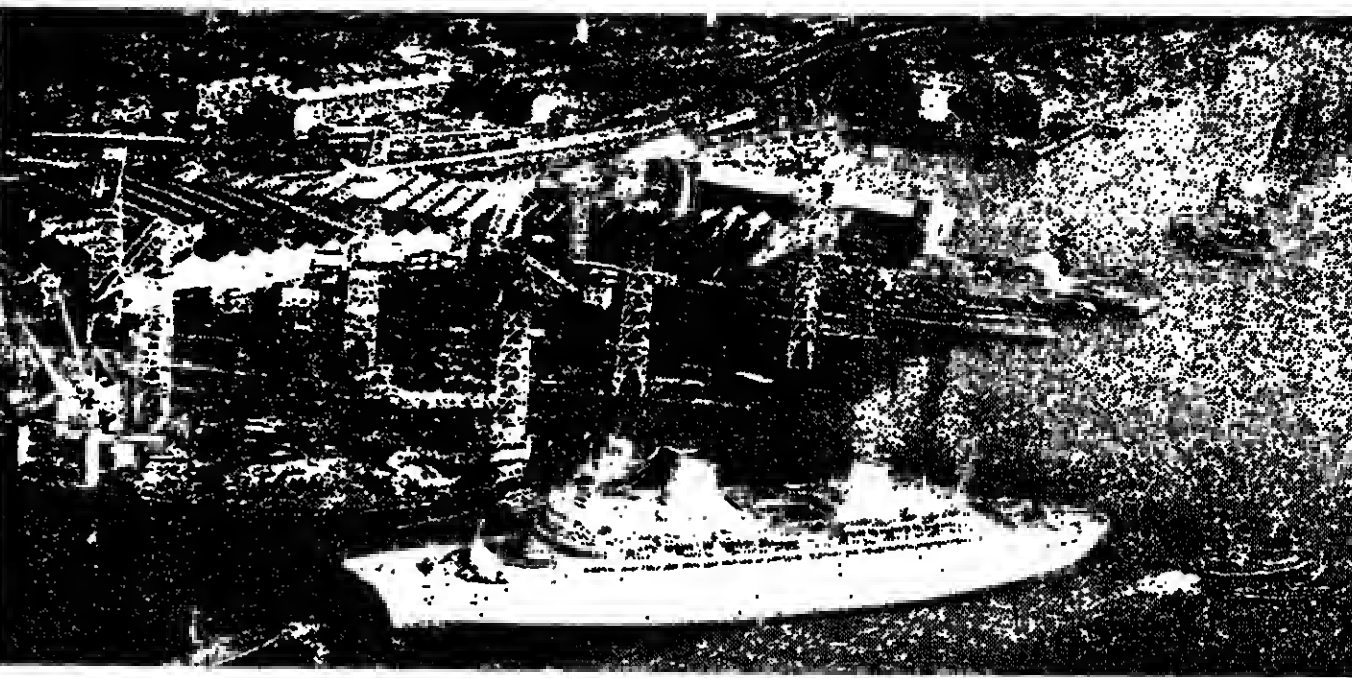
A recent survey had shown that 75 per cent of those interviewed about their attitudes towards Welsh were anxious that the language should survive and that means should be found for preserving it. He said he wished "our lukewarm daily papers, the national dailies, would accept this fact and present their news and comment and policy accordingly, instead of casting cold water on the prospect of the Welsh language at every opportunity. Their attitude causes every fair-minded person much grief."

## Contrast between yards

A contrast in shipyards: Top, the former John Brown's yard at Clydebank, now part of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, but due to be closed soon; it was the birthplace of many Cunard liners, including the QE2, and of British battleships. Above, the Fairfield yard at Govan, the only one of the UCS yards where ships are still to be built and launched. Right, one of the post-war Japanese yards, that of the IHI company at Yokohama; built on land reclaimed from Tokyo Bay, it can assemble ships of up to 250,000 tons. Each of its building docks is one-quarter of a mile long, and a large area of reclaimed land is available for expansion. It expects to complete one giant tanker every six or seven weeks.

## Prisoners 'high'

Two prisoners at Exeter prison were so "high" on drugs in their cells that they could not speak properly, Chief Inspector L. R. N. Salter, prosecuting said at Torquay yesterday. Peter Charles Plenge (22), of New Road, Brixham, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and fined £10 after admitting to conveying Mandrax tablets to a prisoner. He had also admitted possessing cannabis resin and cultivating a cannabis plant.







"SAW THEM ARRIVING this morning. They're an odd lot," says a local "Darwin" who's he? "a more recent inhabitant." Somebody on telly, I expect. The film crew at present making "The Darwin Adventure" at Harefield Grove Estate, not far from Denham, are probably used to such comments. They'll soon be gone to Colchester, where lies a replica of HMS Beagle, to complete a movie that was first thought up by Joseph Strick and Jack Couffer, producer and director, several years ago.

What both of them wanted was something more than a straight film biography. So Strick sent Couffer, a former Disney field producer and photographer, halfway round the world to shoot the vast and varied wildlife Darwin studied so intently on the five-year voyage of the Beagle. This exotic footage now becomes almost a third of the film, cut into the story not only to illustrate but to comment.

Couffer, a long, lean Californian who was trained as a biologist and naturalist, has made a corner for himself in this sort of film market. Ever since he took a still picture of a duck in the backyard of his home as a boy he has been working with animals. He contributed to the famous "The Living Desert," directed "The Incredible Journey" for Disney, "Ring of Bright Water" for Strick and has just completed "Living Free" in Africa. He regards Darwin as a man whose life and work still holds valuable lessons today, and makes the analogy between the opposition and bigotry the scientist faced and the complacency and mismanagement ecologists seek to break down today. "We desperately need a Darwin right now to champion the cause of the biosphere as he championed clear thinking about geological time and its implications for mankind. The word ecology was once only used by zoologists. Now it is on everyone's lips. But where are those in the mould of Darwin with the courage and persistence to ensure that something is done before it is too late?"

The film also attempts a parallel between Darwin, the young revolutionary and the disgruntled students of today. But it doesn't strain itself too much in this respect. What it does more thoroughly is to underline Darwin's enthusiasm for the natural world, his curiosity about it and his constant search, against the blindest opposition, to find a way round old certainties that seemed unreal and positively harmful to him.

Films tend to want to do this with personal confrontations, however simplistic and "The Darwin Adventure" is no exception. But this time there is a substantial point involved. The man Darwin is seen to confront is Captain Fitzroy, Master of the Beagle, whose attempt to lead the life of an eminent Victorian, wrapped up in religious and social respectability, ended in failure.

The original purpose of the Beagle's voyage to South America was to make navigational charts of the coasts. But for Fitzroy the expedition took on the deeper significance of helping to prove the Book of Genesis. Because of this, the presence on board of a young naturalist was in his early twenties at the time—was considered

by him a God-given opportunity, especially as the naturalist was at that time planning to enter the church.

Fitzroy saw the world, as some do now, as one riven with doubts which struck at the fundamentals of a moral, Christian society. "Think what a victory it would be," he told Darwin, "if the doubters were silenced forever and we were able to cut down those who attack the simple faith of honest believers." Darwin's view grew to be diametrically opposed to Fitzroy's as

the expedition progressed. As he explored the South American jungles, with Fitzroy invariably remaining on board, he defines his experience as "giving a blind man the gift of sight."

When Darwin describes a monkey he has encountered as "seeming to recognise me as a long lost brother," Fitzroy rebukes him for "morbid and blasphemous speculations." When he brings back specimens of species long extinct, Fitzroy only sees in them proof that

"these enormous creatures were unable to enter the Ark at the time of the flood." The rift between the two eventually becomes a microcosm of what will happen when Darwin's speculations are eventually published in the wider world.

By the time Darwin leaves the Galapagos Islands he has reached the conclusion that became the basis of "The Origin of the Species." But as Fitzroy says: "You mock God. For the sake of your immortal soul I pray that you live to repent." The film ends with Huxley's successful defence of Darwin before the British Association and Fitzroy's final discomfiture, from which he is said to have never recovered.

Couffer's main object in the film is not just to tell a highly dramatic story well but, by the use of the wildlife footage, to make people sense Darwin's "gift of sight" as they see something very like what he must have seen— "finches who have learnt to pick up cactus spines in their beaks to poke in the holes of trees when they search for food, marine iguanas motionless and perfectly camouflaged, looking like damned souls in a petrified corner of hell."

But he insists that the animals won't act his human cast off the screen. One of the best reasons for this is probably the casting of Ian Richardson, a leading actor with the Royal Shakespeare Company, as Fitzroy. Both Couffer and Richardson have become so fascinated with the character of this gaunt, autocratic man during the filming that they are half inclined to make another movie exclusively about him.

"He was a man who must, as his life progressed, have realised that he was becoming a complete failure in spite of outward signs of success. He landed up as governor of New Zealand, where incidentally he was totally against any kind of racial prejudice towards the Maoris. But in the end he committed suicide, his sense of mission in ruins." Richardson talks of him as if he badly wants to delve deeper into the character.

But then, he also badly wants to continue in films after almost a decade at the Aldwych and Stratford, where he became known as one of the country's best younger actors. He says that he has had to learn a new technique for acting in the new medium in order to prevent himself giving everything in rehearsals and not saving enough when they actually shoot. "Shoo!" He doesn't like being known as an "actor's actor"—"you know what that means in films. Inspired or melodramatic character parts." He thinks the part of Fitzroy could be the breakthrough.

The film could also do a great deal of good for Nicholas Clay, the 24-year-old actor who plays Darwin. His first film was "The Night Digger," made last year for MGM opposite Patricia Neal but as yet unseen in this country. He has come from a theatrical background (RADA, Nottingham Playhouse and "Flint") and, says Couffer, is visibly improving as the film progresses. Susan Macready (Emma, Darwin's wife), Robert Fleming and Christopher Martin are also in the cast. They'll all have a lot to do to compete with the wildlife. But if the screenplay is strong enough they should just about do it.

## BEAGLE'S EYE ON EVOLUTION

Derek Malcolm records the progress of the film of Darwin's life: 'The main object is not just to tell a highly dramatic story well but, by the use of the wildlife footage, to make people sense Darwin's gift of sight as they see something very like what he must have seen'

above: a Galapagos gull; below: Nicholas Clay as Darwin



## DANDELION AND PARSNIP REVISITED

radio reviewed by GILLIAN REYNOLDS

THERE WILL have been those who found "Dandelion and Parsnip: Vintage 1920" (Radio 4, Monday) not all to their taste. This, the third of R. C. Scriven's autobiographical radio plays, was a lush full-blown evocation of his school years, the time from when, aged 6, he went to live with his grandmother in Leeds, after the death of both his parents, up until his grandmother's death some nine or ten years later.

It was a play like Mr Scriven's two previously broadcast works, "All Early in the April" and "The Peacock Screamed One Morning," in that it went bareheaded, open throated, full tilt for its effects. Mr Scriven does not draw back from his feelings or his effects, with the meekfooted fastidiousness of more emotionally inhibited writers. He wants to make you feel in every sense the sensations he is recording. He wants to make you see the colours, know the textures, understand the centre of the moments he is describing. To do this, he writes in strong pulsating rhythms, uses rhymes to seal off the end of episodes, employ language with a most un-British emphasis on its emotional impact, draws character and scenes with unashamed love and nostalgia. To some, as I say, the total effects may be over-the-top, too much to take in from the airways in public, too richly romantic to put through intellectual

digestions grown thin on dramatic bints and threats.

The childhood he describes is comfortable and secure, full of love from his grandmother, full of consideration and thought from all his relatives, happy and fortunate at school and yet—his parents are both dead, his hearing has been impaired—he sees the world the other side of Leeds Bridge where children he once knew grew up in misery and hunger. He can look forward with a poet's formalised foresight to the torments that nature and history will impose upon his own life and the lives of people around him.

He has gone in search of his childhood to show us his scenes in complete, totally detailed cross section. There was a marvellously comic episode where he plays one maiden great aunt off against another, gets giant teas and tips from both, and then goes home to eat a third triumphant meal. There was another where his grandmother gave him a special treat of Harry Holgate's ginger beer and the listener knew every bloating moment of delight. We saw the attic in his grandmother's house where he and Neville, his brother, slept where he watched the stars and felt his brother breathing beside him. One night they find stone ginger beer bottles full of home-made wine and later that night the dandelion and parsnip brews explode, sending fountains of cascading

foam all over the ceiling and them. Because the listener has been admitted step by step into the mind and consciousness of the child the total significance of this episode, trivial as it seems out of context, carried on away.

The obvious comparison to draw is between Mr Scriven's radio and that of Dylan Thomas, but it is one I could hesitate to pursue and weigh too closely. Mr Scriven, for all his metrical and emotional similarities, is too much of a literary loner, a radio oddity, to be so readily categorised. If radio, as I read someone complaining the other day, is no longer producing new breeds of Pinter, it is at least still changing its dramatic luck on the kind of outsiders any other medium wouldn't dream of taking a gamble on. I hope this will not be the last of Mr Scriven's autobiographical wine to be produced by Charlie Lefaux, whose cast last Monday brought a wholly appropriate glowing gravity to the script.

In the meantime, one can look forward to the autumn when Stanley Williamson is producing from the North a different kind of work by Mr Scriven. This is to be, I understand, "an attempt to convey in verse something of the soul of York Minster and the minds and motives of those who planned and built it." It is called "The House of Houses" and will go out on Sunday, September 12.

## review

McKellen: Cambridge



CAMBRIDGE THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

## Hamlet

I REVIEWED Robert Cbebyn's Prospect Company production of "Hamlet" with Ian McKellen most admiringly when I saw it at the Brighton Festival in May. I believed that it would ripen into something magnificent: Mr Cbebyn's interpretation conceived the play in some palace prison and provided a complex of interlocking, inter-reflecting mirrors. This selected and emphasised the performance is diminished. McKellen still maintains his Hamlet as an adolescent prince—a nervous puppy—sunk into grief; but his laments are now quarantined. The soliloquies are still spoken in a darkened stage with only the outlines of mirrors visible, suggesting a mental prison; also, McKellen finds a local energy in dejected declamation which is affecting; particularly as he has retained the Oedipal agitation, the lust for his mother-queen in court and in her closet. But between the high reaches of rant and the low, vacant murmurings of the "To be or not to be," is the sense of Hamlet's impetus lost.

What survives best and has been developed is the sense of court society betraying its young; this is shown in Susan Fleetwood's supreme and superb Ophelia: an outworn girl who goes down in a crazed, blank apprehension of lovelessness. It is found too in McKellen's half-trusting Hamlet and from Tim Pigott-Smith's Laertes who emerges from a puritan shell to rage over pressures he cannot understand. Faith Brook's Gertrude is, in this setting, isolated by invention. She converts the Queen into a dissipated, repellent, yet beautiful once Hamlet has assailed her in the closet, lapsing into a drunken glaze which balances well with Ophelia's own amnesia. Other supporting roles as competent but not always welded into the central design.

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## OZ trial

LIVE FROM THAMES, a cool, calm demonstration of minds failing to meet. The subject, of course, was the OZ trial: the discussion a quick replacement by "This Week" of their planned programme.

The politico-moral spectrum was immaculately represented: from Sir Cyril Black to Andrew Fisher, editor of "Ink," via Lord Soper, Michael Zander (our legal correspondent), and Larry Grant of the NCCL. A spectrum from satisfaction at conviction and sentence, through acceptance of conviction, but despair at sentence, to a vision of the whole business as political repression of a minority, perhaps the first of many.

If one saw Lord Soper, a civilised, tolerant man, as typifying the chasm, it is ironic, because he most overtly wished to bridge it. He took the position that OZ 28 trivialised sex as pornography not for gain but for giggles. He accepted the conviction, therefore, while finding the sentences "savage, totally unjustifiable."

Yet he also welcomed Zander's point that the laws against other, more important, obscenities—alms, poverty—are feebly enforced, with few prosecutions and minuscule penalties. The implication is clearly that the OZ prosecution along with those of IT and the "Little Red Book" could not help but appear a deliberate campaign (one which proponents of Sir Cyril's philosophy of course welcomed).

But at this point someone in Lord Soper's position is trapped. In an actual legal system operating as Zander outlined, obsession begets obsession. If OZ 28, as he found, betrayed an obsession with sex at the expense of more profound issues, a show trial—as from its inception this was destined to be—is a symptom of a countering obsession by society itself, and more than that, its clamour must help foster that obsession.

This was not a prosecution of the increasingly glossy bookshops spattering Sobo. Where are such prosecutions? And in deciding to create it, the law was actually moving a step away from fostering awareness of the slums and the other problems. How many people, before this, had heard of OZ, or knew of its wild and sexual images? How many, now, do not?

Lord Soper talked potently about the imbalance of much current concern with sexual matters, of the need for more positive uses of creative forces in society. But it was he who was introduced as a member of Lord

Longford's unofficial committee portography. The law has demonstrated it does not need to noble help. Let him now lead to committee and lead the crusade, crusade there is to be out of Soho into Notting Hill and Brixton.

## THE PROM

Edward Greenfield

## Pierre Boulez

HERE WAS A PROM programme to the BBC Symphony Orchestra demonstrate the new, broad image of Pierre Boulez, international conductor no longer the cold intellectual, but the clear-headed convert to high modernism. Not that even now he gives way to emotional outbursts. Schumann's "Mantrenne" Overture, decidedly undernourished not only tone but in the sort of emotional drive without which it is apart. In Berlioz's "Les Nuits d'été" Boulez then had the shrewdness to take the limelight away from soloist, the most warmly emotive figure we have today, Janet Baker.

Boulez's concern for clarity of tone was characteristic and his terror of dynamics in support of the single marvellous subtleties of tone had his usual finesse, but just who dominant came out very clearly at start of the last song. Evidently, at the darkness of the preceding, Baker sensed that this eager audience needed a little tempo—had been rehearsed for this exuberant song "L'He Inconnue." With the finesse of a great artist Baker surged setting a cracking pace which only Boulez and the orchestra had follow.

It was in Mahler's Ninth Symphony that the new Boulez emerged strikingly. Already he has developed a Mahlerian since he conducted Fifth Symphony. He is now far in willing to lean into a phrase, to the emotion emerge from the music, if obliquely, at least, obvious warmth.

## POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

## Redwing

FROM TIME to time, I get some from readers of this column, for too enthusiastic. This, for two reasons. First, because rock, like other medium of creative expression has a garbage rate of around 95 per cent. Second, because some people have such a commentator, to be sensible, balanced, and statesmanlike should average an equal number of "boo" and "hooray" words. In case, both arguments propose, it can't be as good as I suggest.

Of course, there's a waste rate of rock of (let's say) 98 per cent. I might suggest a commentator, to be sensible, balanced, and statesmanlike should average an equal number of "boo" and "hooray" words. In case, both arguments propose, it can't be as good as I suggest.

However, in the three years I've been writing regularly on rock, it's become much more widely discussed and accepted as an area worth attention. (I'm fun, too!) So, I expect to say "hooray" a little more often, in future, than I have in the past. Not so much to those who try hard but fail, as to hyper-mongers who don't deserve their success, in terms of reputation or money. Being nasty is easier than being nice, as any commentator knows. I hope I avoid flippant dismissals. But here a two complaints, directed not so much against musicians as the people who make percentages of them.

First, Redwing, who have their 11 album out on Fantasy (distributed here by Liberty/UA: UAS 29188) a being widely advertised as natural successors to Creedence Clearwater Revival, or the Band, or the J. Ge Band. I'm sure this is on the atreng of their album, having liner notes of ecstatic hyperbole by Ralph Gleason who's gained the reputation as a grand old man of rock criticism, for his syndicated San Francisco Chronicle column, latterly by his sermons in "Rolling Stone."

In fact, Redwing rip off themes as styles from other bands, glumly without panache. Please Do Please, starts with a theme after U Band's "Rag Mama Rag." "Shorty (Home)" is, I suppose, intended to bribe Rod Stewart to mind. The title "C Maggie (Don't Lift the Weight)" stacks Dylan and the Band together. There's some oob's and some a's, many singing to remind you of U Beatles and the Hollies. "I'm You Lover Man" is after the Stones' "N Face Away." "Hogtied" is after Little Richard's "The Girl Can't Be It." And so on. The album is a confection of other bands' sounds. Why doesn't Ralph Gleason see this better than I can?

Ralph Gleason recently accepted job as a senior executive in charge of artists and repertoire at Fantasy Records! Not that it says so on ti sleeve.

Second complaint. The Velvet Underground have been named, I most critics throughout Europe, one of the best rock bands in the world. Some say, the best in the world. They are now being advertised in the trax papers, notably Melody Maker, as touring England this October an November.

The musicians who made the Velvet reputation, on their first album, were Lou Reed, John Cale, Nico, Sterling Morrison and Maureen Tucker. In the order of musical ability. For the second album, Nico left. For the third album, John Cale left. After the fourth album, Lou Reed left, and probably also Maureen Tucker. The four-man band who are coming over here, who evidently have acquired the right to use the name "Velvet Underground" have no special ability; have lost the two superb and strange talents who invented the band's sound—Cale and Reed; and include, at the most, two minor members of the original band.

The first Ralph P. Gleason prize to hyperbole below and beyond the call of duty, goes to the management and promoters of the Velvet Underground. You have been warned.



هكذا من النجول

# Waiting for the Big Chop

'When he sweated, I sweated. When he hit top 'C' it ricked my back muscle once': Jack Trevor Story on Satchmo and other close 'relatives'



THE UNBELIEVABLE death of Louis Armstrong set me thinking about the rest of my old relatives and wondering if they're still alive. You stay away from them for so long that finally you're afraid to find them in case they need looking after: in case your own important life is going to get disrupted in some tiny way, like giving up an afternoon once a month or buying an ounce of John Long pipe tobacco or, worse still, finding yourself now middle-aged, grey and fat, recognisably mirrored by family likeness in their ancient faces, seeing yourself 20 years on, waiting for the Big Chop.

Satchmo was not a blood relation, though I had these sympathy pains you get with a very close-knit family: when he sweated, I sweated. When he hit top "C" it ricked my back muscle once. I was sitting at the front of the New Theatre, Cambridge, in 1932 and he was blowing and singing and sweating and grinning at the microphone and establishing what turned out to be a life-long relationship. The thing was, I didn't know it then, but we both had our roots in Storyville, New Orleans, USA.

And now I have to confess it, I never really loved him. You have to admit this from time to time about close relatives when whatever it is that spoils it is really with you. He swung, he walked, he invented beautiful phrases, but his deepest feeling seemed to be rooted in the audience and not in himself. This is a fatal flaw in any artist.

Never mind. Pops led me to the Dorsey, Eddie Lang, Rollin, Schutt, the chamber music of jazz in the New York era which followed the Chicago era which followed the New Orleans era and the highly accidental founding of Storyville by my great uncle Sidney Story who happened to be a crusading city councillor around the turn of the century. For Sidney (as for so many people even today) sex was worse than the boll weevil.

"Drink, drugs, prostitution, dancing and jazz music, these are the ingredients of a witch's brew now undermining our society," he wrote in "The Times Picayune" at that time.

He got the whole lot shifted into one steamy ghetto of the French Quarter. It was with that humorous irony that you get from loose-moralled people that they labelled it after him for all time. He had to move.

You can't fight what's in the blood, you can only keep moving. We moved 13 times before I was 14 and finally lost touch with everybody. My mother thought we were being followed by her second husband, which is another story ("Hitler Needs You"). Louis's death bridged about 40 years and gave me this crazy idea that maybe I've still got the same uncles and aunts who used to put up with us from time to time and buy us decent shoes. But where do you start looking in a different world in a different time?

One thing I've always known is that I'm called Trevor after a chap who threw himself off a railway viaduct rather than marry my Auntie Flo. Sitting under that same viaduct yesterday afternoon I got to thinking there was probably more to it than that. Flo was the prettiest of my mother's sisters and I just remember seeing her as a 25-year-old leggy girl who had bicycled

from Hertford to Meldreth to try and find out what was going on.

"Why don't you go to the police?" she asked my mother, who was recounting things like the brick through the window ("Argosy" 1931?) and the hand that came through the hole and set fire to the curtains.

"I wrote to John Bull about it," my mother said. "They'll catch him."

I was looking up my Auntie Flo's dress. I have to record the interesting biological fact that, although only five, I was getting my first sexual urge. Well, bless him, at five you don't know you're not supposed to get sexual urges for your aunts.

From the viaduct I drove to the little terraced cottage where my grandmother used to live. A very deaf old lady answered the door and to my shouted inquiries she started telling me who was dead and who was alive. It was so loud and so impersonal that anybody listening would have thought we were stock-taking.

Bert was dead.

He bought me my first and only stationary steam engine (Hobbies, Dereham, Norfolk). Like all my uncles (except the policeman) he was a tanner by trade but was also a compulsive train-watcher and used to take his Sunday dinner in a pie-dish and sit by the old Hertford East bridge taking numbers.

"They found him sitting in front of the telly," the old lady told me. "Ten o'clock in the morning that was it. Was still on. He'd sat there dead all night."

What about Gladys? What about his wife? She died of cancer three years before. Charlie was gone and Lil and Joe and two cousins killed in the war (now they tell me) while I was crawling over St Albans golf course with the Home Guard looking for Germans.

"What about Flo?" I screamed.

She was in the old people's council flats.

"I'd better knock the door, sir," the warden said. "Strangers frighten them."

My mother opened the door. So she died in 1957—here she was again, the old form. The leggy bicycling Auntie Flo was now my old mum, 74, 75, ready to die again. That's the way families are if you ever get round to visiting them. She didn't recognise me at all. She was glad to see the lady warden standing there with a comforting smile.

"I'm Jack," I told her. "Rhoda's boy."

You want to know why Maggie's killing herself (she's just reading this over my shoulder) take a look at my picture on one of my book jackets (better still watch "One Man's Week", August 15). Auntie Flo caught up with about 45 years in ten seconds, her face thrown back against a rounded shoulder and her right hand grasping her throat; my mother always did this in moments of high drama. Their father Sam (my grandfather, in case I've lost you) was an evangelical preacher who used to tricycle round the villages preaching on the greens. The whole family is inclined to be theatrical.

"You're a butcher, aren't you?" she asked me, trying to catch up. It was a nice little flatter with everything, including the bath, within bands' reach of her armchair. To get tea for us

she pressed one of a number of coloured buttons on the armrest of her chair. "You have to be very careful with these buttons," she said. "I keep getting meals on wheels."

I told her about my writing, but she'd never heard of me. Nothing unusual about this in my family, though every novel I have published I buy around 30 trolleys and distribute them—that's about 300 a year. Nobody ever thinks of buying one of my books of any kind, I just got this letter from my nephew who's a Customs officer at Harwich saying how mad he and his wife and her family are about my books.

"We now can't wait to read 'Little Dog's Day' when mum's finished with her copy...."

With that kind of mad keen fan you need only print one book with durable covers. While fiction buying has this present low, barely discernible pulse-rate, author's friends should ask for his books everywhere even though they don't buy them. Maggie orders all my books—that's about 15 in bound—regularly at the Swiss Cottage library. If you don't do this an author is liable to be buried while still breathing.

The words of Arcady are dead, and over is their antique joy... said Yeats, talking about the kind of things that people are reluctant to spend 30s on.

Anyway, Uncle Boh and Auntie May were still alive and on holiday at Exeter.

"They travel everywhere," said Auntie Flo in marvellous tones, her fingers resting on her buttons.

Frankly I don't think we do old people any favours by automating them.

"I'll tell them you called," she said. "It's Jack, isn't it?"

And I thought we had this very special rapport—almost sexual, you might say. She used to comb my golden forelock over her finger with a wet comb to make a "little sausage." Very successfully, too.

And so from Bengoe where I was born in 1917 during a zeppelin raid to Wadsworth on the A10, passing a helicopter standing in a corn field. Well, it was something Samuel Pepys didn't pass on his hard day's ride to Cambridge. I doubt if anything else has changed much on that road, which is one of my oldest arteries. At Dane End, scene of the horrifying McKay murder, I cried under a hedge in the rain having run away from home on a bicycle with no food in my stomach. I was found by another boy on a bike and we went to a village tea shop at Braughing where he ordered such a big tea of jam sandwiches and cakes that I got in a panic and slipped out on the pretext of using the lavatory because I hadn't got any money. I rode back miles with my head doled out, thinking the police would be after me.

If relations then are people who relate, like Louis Armstrong, that Samaritan boy remains on that road forever.

So does Nancy Spain.

Mr Emmanuel the well-known publisher opened my office door one day in around 1953 when I was editing "The London Mystery Magazine." He had with him this friendly woman in blue dungarees; I thought she was the cleaner and I stood up and put my

chair on the desk. Nancy told me afterwards she thought I always did this, that it was a pleasant eccentricity. He had given her my job in the quite accurate belief that her name would be more saleable than mine.

"Has he got plenty of money?" Nancy asked me when Mr Emmanuel had gone. He should have had plenty; he was publishing porno paperbacks, comics and "Charist" reprints to add a lot of tone. "The London Mystery Magazine" he had taken out of bankruptcy at a bargain price. A month later it was back in again and the job was over. But during that time, still with short back and sides from Harmondsworth, I had met the professionals, drunk at the International Journalists Club in the Haymarket, joined The Studio Club in Swallow Street behind Piccadilly Circus which became a home from home for the next 10 years and was run by Bob Muller.

Yesterday on the A10, looking for old relations, I called in The White Hart at Puckeridge where Bob is now the gunner. All the old names ran through the whisky.

"What happened to Joss?" for instance.

To somebody like me from Welwyn Garden City, home of Shredded Wheat, Joss was The Diamond as Big as The Ritz. He was a vital little man who would grab me by the arm and introduce me to a whole clubful of people, remembering not only their names but everything they had done and what they were going to do next. He drew a daily cartoon for the "Star" and was usually accompanied by several beautiful tall Indian girls wearing beautiful saris, who never spoke. But nobody ever seems to know what happened to him.

"What about Monty Smythe?"

Monty's paintings seemed to attract less attention than the fact that he was 95 and still dancing at the Studio Club. He used to get subjected to little conducted tours by out-of-town members while he was eating his dinner. At 34 and with my country and suburban background I became a professional much too late ever to feel blasé about it; I still go in awe of real writers and artists and try to act a part. One night when Monty was leaving with a rather deaf old girl friend I summoned the courage to hope they'd enjoyed their meal.

"Do what?" the woman asked.

They stopped by my table where I was trying to impress a girl sculptress from Chiswick with my circle of close friends of which Monty, I wanted her to believe, was one. I repeated my simple good wishes three times by which time the woman had leaned closer and closer until suddenly the earpiece of her hearing-aid fell into my soup.

"And what are you doing now?" Bob asked.

When people ask me that out of the blue I can never remember. Specially when I'm playing truant.

I drove on to Grantchester, parked my gleaming cream Galaxie convertible outside the Red Lion, walked through the kissing gate and down to the river. A group of students were sitting down making a movie, if you can imagine that. I walked right through a shoal hoping somebody might recognise me, but they didn't.

## David Lewis, author and undersea diver, examines Britain's role beneath the waves

### THE KRAKEN WAKE

ON THE QUAYSIDE of a small harbour on Plymouth Sound stands what looks like an old boiler with four stumpy legs. It is hattered and red with rust but not without its significance. For a few brief weeks in 1970 this 12ft long by 7ft 6in wide steel chamber was Britain's only permanent, underwater laboratory.

Last August with a prodigious amount of volunteer labour it was placed in position 33 feet down off Plymouth Breakwater and hallasted with seven tons of pig iron blocks. Once established the laboratory was lived in for three periods of 24 hours. Various experiments and tests were carried out and it was hoped that the laboratory could be used by visiting teams of divers from police, technical, universities and research groups. Unfortunately funds ran out, the pig iron, which was on hire, had to go back and Britain's only sub-aqua laboratory was no more.

Behind the life and death of this modest research venture lies a tale of official disinterest, commercial inertia and bad luck as depressing as the gloomy green waters of the Sound itself. A story which began in 1965 with a borrisously risky experiment and meandered to its unhappy conclusion by way of a Poole sewage farm and a Watford pub car park.

In February 1969 Anthony Wedgewood Benn poked his head out of a diving bell at a Brighton sub-aqua conference and announced that Britain would continue her underwater research with "renewed vigour." These words rang hollow in the ears of the member of his audience at least. Fourteen months earlier physicist Brian Ray had seen his own project for a cheap, effective habitat, which could have given Britain an effective lead in this type of underwater research, sunk without trace.

He had conceived "Project Kraken" a bubble-shaped undersea dwelling providing living and working space for four scientists. Technically well ahead of its time—the Russians were to copy many of its features for their first underwater house—"Kraken" failed to get beyond the plywood mockup stage, due to lack of funds.

A total of £3,000 was required, half for the house itself, the rest for a decompression chamber and the costs of an expedition to Scotland to test the house in 100 feet of water. Although divers and scientists were enthusiastic no Ministry help was forthcoming. An appeal to industry produced £100.50. The £100 came from a construction firm, the 80p from a teacher who felt sorry for them. Further Ministry confusion cost the team a newspaper sponsorship and Kraken was abandoned.

To understand what was lost it is important to understand why France, Russia, America and Japan are setting aside millions of pounds for underwater habitat research. Why stay underwater for long periods? Why not simply send divers down from surface ships?

There are two reasons. Physiologically, working at any depth for extended periods involves making decompression stops on the way back to the surface. This allows nitrogen to dissolve out of the tissues. In practical terms it's like

a man living in Brighton and working in London commuting between the two every day and having to stop for ten minutes at every station along the line.

The second problem about surface working is that supply ships have to leave station when the weather deteriorates, though their divers might not even notice the storm at 100ft. For ten years during the French Consolift III experiments produced only 2cm of movement at 328ft.

The problem is one of cost. Underwater houses are enormously expensive to build and very expensive to run. What Brian Ray and his team hoped to achieve was a cut price habitat, spartan but effective.

In 1969 Doctor Ray went to Malta to coordinate an expedition by young diver-technologists from Imperial and Enfield Colleges. In Paradise Bay they set up and tested an inflatable habitat made from rubberised fabric. The total budget for the entire expedition was one tenth the development cost of the lavatory in America's Sealab III.

In spite of this a house was set up at 40 feet, and lived in by Brian Ray for an extensive period during which he conducted acoustic experiments, tested a life-support system he had developed and telephoned London on a line supplied by the Maltese post office. The experiments were well publicised and aroused great interest amongst divers and underwater technologists, but no Government support.

In 1965 Colin Irwin and Robert Dunbar, two young Bournemouth divers, carried out a remarkable piece of pioneering work when they lived in a steel cylinder at 100ft for some 20 feet for seven days. Power for light and heat was supplied from the surface.

The experiment over the cylinder, named Glaucus, was craned out of the water and dumped in the grounds of Poole sewage farm. Later it was transported to London for an exhibition and finished up in the car park of a Watford pub, whose landlord was a diving enthusiast.

Early in 1970 the pub changed hands and the new owner, wanting to be rid of the rusting hulk, offered it to the British Sub Aqua Club. A team consisting of Commander Alan Bax, a director of Plymouth Ocean Projects, and Brian Ray decided to try and set up Glaucus as a laboratory.

With next to no money available everything had to be improvised. The pig iron was literally carried down lump by lump to ballast the house, phones came from ex-Admiralty stores, meters from scrap merchants. But until the money ran out, it worked, and it produced results. Because all sub-aqua research is static at the stage aviation was in the days of piano-wire and bamboo, our jam-jar technology can still take its place beside multi-million dollar budgets," said Brian Ray. "As in the days of the Wright Brothers it's not so much the money you spend as the thought."

The situation is hardly likely to remain static for long. In the end those countries prepared to back their belief in the value of underwater research with hard cash will rule the waves. At the moment Britain, like the luckless Glaucus is very much high and dry.



divers with habitat in Paradise Bay

## PHILIP TOWER: COMMANDANT AND UNDER-GARDENER

ROBIN LAURANCE interviews the soldier who runs the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst



PHILIP TOWER looks back with pride on the days when every map of the world was covered with slabs of red. But the brownish-buttered colour of the palms which cover half his office in Government House at Sandhurst arouse rather different feelings.

"Hellish boards; supposed to be the general's colour; and they keep all the light out too."

General Tower has been Commandant at the Royal Military Academy for nearly three years. He is not a general. He doesn't eat, sleep and drink the army. He doesn't get carried away reminiscing about the "regiment" or cover his chest with his medals. He doesn't have a photograph of the Queen on the wall.

But he has been a soldier since he left school. That was inevitable. He was born in 1917 into a service family, and a career in any other profession was not even considered. His father was an admiral, so young Philip was to go to Dartmouth.

But it did not quite turn out that way. When he was taken for the medical he discovered that he was almost blind in the right eye.

So he went to Harrow instead.

"I don't really know how I got in. But it was a glorious time of freedom. I could never hit a ball at prep school—and it mattered there. But at Harrow you could just get on with it."

He is a firm believer in the freedom of choice in education. A child gets a better education because the high fees produce higher salaries for teachers so you get better teachers; and because the teacher/pupil ratio is comparatively low. And he thinks that a boy from

Eton or Harrow still starts life one up on the others. He acknowledges that Manchester Grammar is the finest school in the country, intelligent and a higher percentage of boys from boarding schools at his Sandhurst. It stands at about 35 per cent at the moment (the Academy is far from full) and he would like to see it go up to 40 or 50 per cent.

"The boys have an awful lot to learn here. Those who have been to boarding school find it easier to settle into communal living so you immediately take away one of the problems they are faced with when they start."

Philip Tower started as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. After Harrow he had gone to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and got a commission after three years. He was very fond of anything to do with horses and would have preferred to join a cavalry regiment.

"But that needed a lot of money in those days. Your mess bills were very high and I couldn't afford." But he was lucky. He was sent out to India to join a Field Regiment and found lots of horses out there.

"India was a dream world. It was like the horse-drawn cavalry of 1814. The regiment had just one telephone—in the adjutant's office (soon to be occupied by the young Tower); we played a lot of polo and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves."

But the war soon caught up with them and the regiment went into Egypt. The then Captain Tower was frightened as well as curious when his unit first went into action. The battle,

at Sidi Barrani, was to be the first of Wavell's victorious campaigns in the Middle East.

Wavell was grossly underrated by history, says Tower. "He was very much bullied by Winston mainly because in comparison he was almost entirely inarticulate."

By 1942 Captain Tower had been promoted Major. "I think I was rather a good adjutant—though I'm sure I was perfectly bloody a lot of the time." He was captured when his regiment was overrun by the Africa Corps at Tobruk and spent 14 months in an Italian POW camp. He puts the Tobruk defeat down to the inexperience of a South African general called Klopper who did not react quick enough with a counter-attack. He thinks if he were the general he would have done better.

After several attempts to escape he finally succeeded by simply pushing down the wire when the Italians changed sides. With a price on his head he walked for two months through the mountains to join the Allied armies in the South. He was wounded in the chest when he set off a mine crossing the German lines, and spent a short time in hospital before returning to England.

He had got engaged just before he left India. He hired "a lovely warm Daimler" to meet his girl in at Euston in the early hours of a chilly morning. The marriage took place soon afterwards at St Margaret's, Westminster.

The PR release on himself goes into some detail about his wife. "And having become engaged in Poona in 1940 to Miss Elizabeth Sneyd-Kynnersley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs

Thomas Sneyd-Kynnersley of Loxley Park, educated at St George's, Swinburn, and worked in naval cyphering... interested in all aspects of art."

Tower is a man with an energetic personality. He has a deep and active concern for youth. He clearly enjoys just living and has the mark of a man born to lead—which is something one feels he probably enjoys doing.

After the war he was twice a military instructor, first at the US Artillery School in Okinawa, then some years later at Sandhurst. He commanded a battery in the Canal Zone in Egypt and was GOC, Middle East Land Forces in Aden for nine months prior to the withdrawal.

He spent time at both the Joint Services Staff College and at the Imperial Defence College. He was our man at NATO's Standing Group on Defence in the Pentagon; and for two years was Director of Army Public Relations.

"Selling the army is selling a vocation. The concept of service to your country and to your fellow man is the most telling thing for modern youth. You know, doing something for one's fellow man really does appeal to modern youth."

This is best put across by inference. He doesn't believe in dangling the carrot—with the taste of excitement, travel and adventure. Just a straight offer of the chance to serve.

As a soldier he would not have National Service back.

"A large proportion of the army has to train the youngsters and it therefore becomes less efficient. A nation

ceases to be a nation when it can no longer defend itself."

But he thinks it would be wonderful for this so-called youth to have a little enlightened discipline, with a limit of compulsion. But discipline for discipline's sake he does not agree with.

So what's square bashing all about? Well, at General Tower's Sandhurst it's to teach physical control of the body; posture; and instant reaction. A lot of us have worried that the physical standards might not be as good as it was," admits the General. "But we are not producing a less disciplined soldier. Look at Belfast."

He sees the communications media—radio, the press and television—as having made the modern soldier a much more thinking man. (In his home at Bembridge on the Isle of Wight there is a radio in every room—including the bathroom—two television sets and two more transistor radios of the cupboard.) To say nothing of the gramophone. He likes all kinds of music although 80 per cent of their records are classical. "Jack in the Box" is rather nice, he says, with a slightly self-conscious, boyish grin. He likes music with a Brazilian flavour and sits very contentedly listening to his niece playing the guitar.

He rides and shoots and sails and gardens.

"When I first appeared in Who's Who I had listed gardening as one of my interests. My wife gave me an awful rocket when she saw it because she said she did all the important work and I just did the lawn."

In the current issue of Who's Who, his interests include under-gardening.



## Ulster again on the brink

Mr Callaghan's sombre warning on the situation in Northern Ireland has been heightened by the Government's decision to put another thousand soldiers into the province in time for the critical period of the traditional parades. The reaction of any detached observer is to call for the Apprentice Boys' parade through Londonderry to be banned by the Stormont Government, but even this solution could well fail to avert serious trouble.

Mr Faulkner and his Ministers are now caught in the merciless nutcracker of extremism. If the march goes ahead the Catholic majority in Londonderry is likely to explode. If it does not there may well be the same reaction from the Protestant majority in the province. In this sort of climate it is a reasonable and sensible precaution for Westminster to reinforce the army, but it can be little more than a gesture in the face of the stark undertones of the next week.

The realities of Northern Ireland have been spelled out with increasing clarity in the past months. The pressure of terror has been steadily increased and, in spite of the official claims, has not been matched by the security forces. The political incompatibilities of the army's position,

which were seen plainly by the first General Officer Commanding from the start, have been revealed. It is operating in its home territory against its fellow-citizens, with all the inhibitions that this implies. The lessons of Kenya, Cyprus, and Aden are irrelevant: those of Peterloo and Tonyandy are not ones that anyone wants to resurrect.

We cannot expect soldiers to sort out the politics, and the politics are preventing them even from maintaining order. It is an intolerable burden for the military which the politicians must sort out. And this applies to all factions. The Catholic leaders have resorted to harren gestures in the North and fence-straddling uncertainty in the South. Many of the Protestants have disavowed their own Government in deed if not in word. At Westminster the Government seems to be operating in a time span quite inappropriate to the pace of the crisis. Surely the moment has come for a round-table conference before we are dragged yet further behind events. It is not a solution in itself, but it may sharpen the appreciation of where the present road will lead—to bloodshed and ruin from which no one will emerge unscathed.

## British films worth backing

Even by the harshest standards of the present Government, the British film industry cannot altogether be described as a lame duck. It may limp a little and it may not, to borrow the most depressing slogan of the time, be able to stand wholly unaided on its own feet. But the fact that in the past 20 years it has attracted some £113 millions' worth of foreign currency indicates that, with a little help from its friends, it can still stagger along.

However, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary for Industry and, in effect, "Film Minister," intends to change all that. By announcing that henceforth Government aid to the National Film Finance Corporation will be cut in favour of seeking private investment, he has virtually chopped the industry off at the knees, thus enabling him to point to it not as a lame duck but as a totally disabled one.

Mr Ridley's decision is both penny-pinching and short-sighted, and all the plump, highly-scented red herrings he has drawn across the trail cannot disguise that. To say, as he did, that in future producers "will have to make more of the sort of films the public wants to see" may seem logical but is, in fact, quite ludicrous. What does the public want to see? The public doesn't know until the films are made. The public wants to see "The Sound of Music" but it also wants to see "Carry on up the Khyber." It wants to see "Love Story" and it wants to see "The Devils." More to the point it wants to see "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "I'm All Right, Jack." "Kes" and "Barlehy"—and none of these could have been made without the help of the NFFC.

Film unions and a good many film-makers are predicting that if the corporation ceases to function, the British film industry will cease to exist. This is probably overstating the case. No doubt the bigger, richer companies that turn out cans of film the way other factories turn out cans of fruit will continue to function. The people who will suffer are the young and independent producers and directors, the future

Karel Reisz, Ken Russell, and Ken Loaches, who need the participation of the NFFC to attract financial backing from the private sector. It is true that in recent years much of the backing for British productions has come from America. It is equally true that in the 21 years of its existence the NFFC has given financial aid to 721 British feature films—almost half the number made in that time. Now the American money is to a large extent being withdrawn. If the NFFC goes, too, the future will look bleak indeed.

In Mr Ridley's view the film industry is simply that—an industry. Like shipbuilding perhaps. If it's lame let it die. But the point is that it is much more than an industry. It is, or should be, an art form as well and the very people who believe this and wish to make it so are the ones the NFFC is there to help. If the limit of film-makers' and filmgoers' ambitions was simply "Carry On Up The Sound of Music" the corporation would never have been needed in the first place. The NFFC, says Mr Ridley, is "a financial prop on strictly commercial lines;" it is not a cultural prop. Well, why not? The Government, he says further, should not be in the film business. It could equally be argued that the Government should not be in the opera business or the theatre business either, but through the Arts Council it happens to be in both and spending more on them than the NFFC has ever cost it.

The facts are that on a total lending of £30 millions, the corporation has lost £5 millions or, to put it another way, £175,000 a year. This is less than the annual subsidy to the National Theatre and a fraction of the amount given to the Royal Opera. The sums spent on these organisations are justified; first, on artistic grounds and, secondly, on the basis that they attract tourists and earn foreign currency. The same could be said of British films and, what is more, the NFFC, unlike the Arts Council, has at least some chance of getting its money back. Mr Ridley should think again and leave the limping duck its splint.

## Two triumphs against the odds

Mr Frank Shorter of the United States on Thursday night gave the world a rare example of tenacity and courage in sporting events. He triumphed in the marathon at the Pan-American Games being held at Cali, Colombia, to win his second gold medal. He had already won the 10,000 metres. This is impressive in itself. It is doubly impressive to learn that he won the marathon by three minutes, and in the fastest time recorded for this event in these games. But the real body-jarring achievement is to learn from one of Reuters's more throw-away lines that to win he "overcame crippling intestinal pains from a bout of diarrhoea—he had to stop once and dash into a house."

To run 26 miles is more than most people can bear to think about. To run them in these debilitating conditions is verging on the masochistic. What would the margin of his victory have been if he had not been forced to answer nature's urgent call? It would be interesting to know how the owner of the house reacted to his

unexpected caller—scantly clad, sweating, probably with language difficulties, and obviously in some considerable need. Did officials help him in his agonising predicament? Does the use of specialised facilities constitute unfair assistance? The shades of Dorando Pietri rise again: he was disqualified in the 1908 Olympic Games in London after finishing first in the marathon but after being helped by officials.

The marathon clearly presents the sort of difficulties that a sprint, say, never poses. What is fairly certain is that, if precious moments were spent indicating to the owner of the house just what he wanted, Mr Shorter must have no mean turn of speed over the short distances as well as stamina for the longer stuff. There is a message for the humble traveller in Mr Shorter's feat. The crippling holiday stomach ache—whether disguised as Gypsy Tummy or Montezuma's Revenge—can be defeated by sheer guts. We have all been taken short in our time, but none shorter than our Frank. He conquered to win a medal for it too.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETEL—A sea bird that catches everybody's eye is the cormorant when it stands motionless with wings outstretched. I remember years ago on a bird identification course our instructor, an acknowledged expert, was asked why cormorants held their wings in this strange position. He gave the stock answer that cormorants dry their wings in this way, and this was accepted until later when we saw another cormorant holding its wings out during a heavy shower. Questioned about this, the instructor unhesitatingly claimed that this cormorant was washing his wings! Ever since then I have not only had a deep distrust of experts but have also wondered what is the real reason why cormorants hang out their wings. It happens that lately I have had the chance of watching cormorants closely from a hide, and found that their behaviour on emerging from water on to land was not at all consistent. Some opened their wings, others did not. But though I cannot explain this difference I can say that whenever a cormorant had swallowed a big fish he then went straight to a rock and immediately stretched out his wings. So it looks as if there may be a link between wing-stretching and digestion, just as if holding the wings out somehow eases pressure on the stomach. After all, vultures do this after gorging on a carcass on the plains of Africa. And in the middle of the dry season it can scarcely be suggested that vultures need to dry their wings.

WILLIAM CONDREY.

## OZ: the protest against the sentences

### Playing into violent hands

#### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—The OZ prison sentences are appalling. As far as one can judge from reports of the contents of the issue and from comparing other underground magazines, the offending material is silly, crude, some of it stomach-turning perhaps, and funny or not according to your sense of humour: a mixture of schoolboy lavatory fantasy and muddled-headed idealism.

No doubt it set out to shock; similar stuff shocks me. But to zap the people responsible is

not merely misapplied heavy-handedness, a sledge-bammer to crush a caterpillar, not merely a savage way to treat these three human beings, but actually plays into the hands of the violent revolutionaries. If the Gentle People can't make any impact through poetry and unimpeachable dress, if the cheeky ones who try out the odd crude cartoon are battered down, both these groups will turn to those who offer them nail-bombs, and feel justified in returning violence for violence. I gather there were demonstrations already when the sentence was announced.

Another point Nobody had to buy OZ. Everyone who goes to the West End theatre has to pass across (sorry, hectares) of depressing lumps of female flesh and male muscle on the news-stands and outside the strip clubs. Is it part of a Government campaign to turn people off sex and bring down the birthrate? If not, why does all this dull, sad, pounding visual masturbation get away with it when Richard Neville and Co. do not?—Yours indignantly, (Miss) Mary Ann Ebert, 106 Southborough Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent.

#### A chink in our society's armour

Sir,—As a relative newcomer to this country, it is with amazement that I read of the jail sentences imposed upon the editors of "OZ" magazine. During my nine-month stay in this country I have been constantly delighted by the enlightened and intelligent recognition of civil liberties and the need for further individual freedom. If we are to make any future for ourselves on this earth, I have always felt that of all the countries I have visited, Britain was by far the most flexible and tolerant, and because of these qualities would continue to be so for a long time.

Progress is a strange creature, and perhaps it is necessary to take one step backward, so that two steps may be taken forward at some later date. I think Mr Justice Argyle's biggest mistake is to have continued the canonisation of these men. They have become folk heroes

of a sort already, and this rather severe treatment will only intensify the somewhat idealistic worth which is attributed to them by a large section of society.

If Mr Justice Argyle intended to show the strength of this society, by imposing jail sentences on these three, then I am afraid he has erred rather badly. In fact, he has shown the chinks in the armour of a society which cannot tolerate some healthy dissent and some alternative ideas. In the long run, I think he will have served the purposes of the Alternative Society rather well, and if he has done nothing else, he has forced this individual to consider the meaning of liberty, and to come out of the fence into the camp of his opposition.—Yours faithfully,

M. K. Sarah, Sloane Gardens, London SW 1.

#### Prohibitive cost

Sir,—Whatever the technical grounds for the prosecution and conviction of the "OZ" editors, the case is fundamentally about what society is prepared to accept and tolerate, and what it is going to condemn and attempt to suppress. It involves questions of public morality, not only as regards the content of the criminal law, but also the way in which it is administered.

There are many aspects of this case which seem to me to offend public morality to a far greater degree than anything contained in any edition of "OZ" or produced in evidence against the editors during the trial. But nothing begins to approach the obscenity of the estimated amounts of barristers' fees (£75,000 in the Guardian. Other estimates have been substantially higher). No member of the judiciary or legal profession who knowingly condones such fees, or even seeks to increase them, ought to be accorded any credibility in a discussion of public morality, and should certainly not be entrusted with the maintenance of it.

At £75,000 a case how can the man on the Clapham omnibus begin to imagine himself the possessor of defendable rights and liberties—Yours, Andrew Dennis, 24 Pretoria Road, Cambridge.



OZ: babbling through

#### Judicial farce

Sir,—Man, that OZ trial just has to be something else! Thing is, it's made out a farce out of "justice" that somebody's liable to get it into his head to bring charges against that fella Argyle. Like contempt of court, for instance—Yours, Jeremy Boulbee, 60 Crayford Road, London N7.

#### A declaration of war on today's young people

Sir,—The sentencing in the OZ trial is an open, brutal, power-drunk declaration of war. It is an announcement that any expression of their honest feelings by young people today will result in their annihilation. From now on we will have from them either terrified conformity

or furious destructiveness, either of which will remove hope from the future of all of us.

The best that can happen is that young people will reject both these alternatives, and sensibly plan a reasoned, determined, concentrated revolution that is as gentle as the author-

ities allow it to be; and that they will realise that many adults support them, sympathise with them, respect them, and learn from them, and offer them on terms of equality an adult's resources.—Yours faithfully,

Leila Berg, 25 Streatham Common South, London, SW 16.

## OZ: the verdict in favour

### Decision against destroying society

Sir,—At the Old Bailey, Richard Neville accused the judge of widening the generation gap because of his prosecutions of the Editors of "OZ." I would like to say, and believe that I would have the support of the majority of young people in this country, that I wholeheartedly support the attitude and the actions of the judge concerning this case.

The majority of those passing opinions on this issue have never seen a copy of "OZ" and probably do not realise exactly what it contains. My reaction, which was the same as that of all the

people to whom I have shown the "school kids" issue, was one of disbelief.

I believe that those people who encourage the sale of literature such as "OZ" and its ready availability to children must be those who would also encourage their own children to be involved in sexual relations with animals, homosexuality, Lesbianism. It is these and other perversions that these magazines advertise as if they were normal.

Is there any parent who truly wants his children to be associated with such things? If we allow these publications to be

freely distributed and readily available, we will breed a generation of young people for whom sexual perversion is a norm, and for whom there are no moral standards at all. This is the easiest way to destroy a society.

As a young person, I am tired of being sexually exploited by a minority who, if not checked, will be the cause of the destruction of this nation.—Yours faithfully,

Nick Cuthbert, 37, Eastwood Road, South Woodford, London, E18.

#### A question of responsibility

Sir,—Most of the letters which have so far appeared in this paper with regard to the OZ trial make depressing reading. It may be true that the defendants have been treated with undue harshness. It may also be true that the law ought to be changed to legalise the sale of obscene literature to adults. But the correspondents who bewail the fate of these young men refuse to face some fundamental issues.

Both the illustrations and comment in this magazine present a view of the sexual relationship which is false and immature. They glorify sex as an end in itself unrelated to any concept of love, or of responsibility and concern for the other person involved. The question is whether it is right or ought to be lawful, to sell material of this kind to school children. Some psychiatrists doubt that such literature causes children serious psycho-

logical damage, but it may inculcate in them attitudes that will hinder their mature development and happiness as adults.—Yours, Amos C. Miller, 14 Rosecroft Avenue, London NW3.

#### Halt to hysteria

Sir,—It was a refreshing change to see Judge Argyle's stand against the "OZ" trial, think the magazine was judged obscene strictly because of its explicit sexual content. To me, however, the publication was obscene in the way that it conducted a rigid campaign of hatred against certain human beings by insinuating into its readers' minds the idea that men may be judged and condemned in collective groups.

Its approach and conclusions in certain directions seemed to me to be akin to the same spirit that enabled Hitler to instill the idea of a "Master Race" in the minds of the German people which enabled him to exterminate six million Jews by collective judgment. This is the realm in which the true obscenity of OZ may be discerned.—Yours faithfully,

John Maynard, 57A Harvey Road, Blackheath, London SE 3.

"RIOT: RENAISSANCE" is a grim architectural comment on the declining centres of American cities... a style of brick-in windows and walled ghettos of areas no one wants to live in. hang-overs of riots and bankrupt city-treasuries. ADAM RAPHAEL reports on the continuing exodus.

## The dying heart of America

AMERICAN cities have been going for three summers, but it has been a time of healing. From Washington to Watts, the scars of the war are still there to be seen. Not much has changed in the ghettos except that expectations have been reduced and cynicism replaced hope.

Looting and arson have ceased, anger is no less. The exodus of white middle-class families to suburbs continues at such a pace spurred on by violent crime and drugs, that the question is now, seriously asked: "Are the cities finished? Are they a place where any sane man would wish to live?" A walk along 14th Street in Washington, barely a mile north of the White House, is a sobering experience. On a bright sunny day, you have a brave or foolish not to feel oppressed and scared.

Where shops and offices stand, there is now a row of new buildings, a garbage strewn lot, and boarded shops.

The area was always a near but before the riots sparked by Martin Luther King's death in 1968, it had a vitality. A crowd of people would gather on the corners gossiping the day away.

Now there is nothing except a roving, frightening atmosphere of decay, crime, and violence. "Kill Pigs," says the crudely painted sign on the wall of a wrecked house, the police tend to keep to their waiting patrol cars.

Not that anyone cares to walk streets of an area where street particularly white strangers, neither are welcome. The few shops still remain are festooned night-day with iron bars, padlocks and shutters.

Some have been remodelled in windowless, high brick walls, a characteristic of the 1970s known as "riot renaissance."

But mostly the shopkeepers have simply given up the struggle moved to the suburbs.

"Fourteenth Street is just a example of what The Man (??) trying to do to black people," said embittered black resident. "It's three years and they ain't doing nothing. This was Connecticut Avenue (Washington's main shopping street) it would have been fixed a week the riot. The Man just don't care, us and all that talk don't mean nothing."

By now he was shouting: "ain't never going to rebuild this, and they want us to die just like."

Washington, of course, is more 14th Street. There are still places where the middle class still all tightly segregated, but they are becoming beleaguered enclaves.

Nor is Washington, an odd collection of provincial southern towns, the nation's capital, really typical of other major American cities. Yet, it has begun to poison existence are common to most.

A survey of 12 major American cities by the "New York Times" month found that in all of them, central city was declining, that municipal services were dying, and that no major city had been done rebuild the riot areas.

In Detroit, 12th Street, one thriving Jewish district, then a honky-tonk black strip at the time the 1967 riot, is still a blitzed, forcing residents to travel miles search of a large grocery or the shop.

"I used to make \$100 a day on street," said one pimp. "Now I make a dime."

In Watts, where nearly every street was destroyed in the 1965 riot, still remain boarded up or abandoned. In Chicago, block after block Madison Street on the West Side is like a holocaust had hit the day and visitors walk at their peril.

In Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Boston and many others, there similar scenes of urban blight. New York is different, but it has enough troubles of its own. There the spectre of violent crime drugs is becoming menacing; no Ocean, Brownsville, or Harlem, but mid-town Manhattan.

In the city alone, there are more murders each year than the hined totos for Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg.

Finally Newark, New York's ninth hour in New Jersey, which is generally seen as the worst town in the United States, which has highest rates for infant mortality, crime, drugs and every other index in the nation. Here decline of city life has gone so far that it has led to an almost extinction of anyone irrespective of who has the opportunity to escape.

Wherever the cities are going, says the city's black Mayor Kenneth Gibson, "Newark is going to get it first."

If that prophecy is correct, then future for American cities is indeed bleak. It is a future in which flight of middle-class white and black families to the suburbs will accelerate leaving the central city to be a crime jungle in which those who are too poor or too sick will live prey on by criminals.



## A Rap on Race

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## French stop interest on foreign funds

By TOM TICKELL

The French banks are to stop paying interest on foreign deposits of under three months, and took this step on their own initiative according to reports from Paris yesterday.

This brings France into line with Germany and Holland, though some dealers say that the move will not deter the more hardened speculators who are ready to sacrifice their interest in the hope of a revaluation.

It seems that the Bank of France approved the move when the dealing banks came to protest about the restrictions on taking in dollars on Thursday, though there are no plans to formalise it. The French authorities will probably take the same attitude to the banks' suggestion that they should be able to take deposits of \$500,000 or less, without massive inquiries as to whether they are for speculation or for settling debts to French residents.

Some London dealers yesterday saw this as an ideal way of avoiding the controls, for they say they will be able to negotiate a series of separate deals all below that price, rather than one big one.

Meanwhile the currency markets were very much quieter yesterday and in Paris there was almost no trading at all. But in Germany and most other places the dollar recovered slightly. It started in Frankfurt at 3.4435DM, some way above Thursday's levels and finished twenty points higher. The Bundesbank was active in the market buying dollars—probably taking \$3.1 million of them—which helped it on its way.

But activity was very thin as it was elsewhere. In Zurich there was a slight recovery, but in London the rate remained at about \$2.4187 to the pound, though normally on Fridays technical factors are a big help to the dollar.

In gold markets too the excitement that sent the price soaring to over \$43 an ounce earlier in the week had disappeared completely. Most dealers described yesterday's market as quiet and steady. The price which had opened at \$42.65 an ounce, had moved down nine cents by mid-afternoon though there was a slight recovery later.

But most people thought this calm was nothing more than the eye of the present storm, which would certainly continue to rage until the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting next month and perhaps for some time after. They suggested that governments were doing nothing to calm the situation and if anything they were making it worse.

The belief that some package deal would emerge between France and Germany before the IMF's discussions was much fainter than it had been last week. Then many people had suggested that the Germans would repeg—and revalue—the

mark, in exchange for French agreement to wider currency bands. This would mean that central banks would not have to keep currencies within one per cent of their official value, but could allow them to float by two or three per cent instead.

But now the impression is that the French hardliners are stronger than they were and that the Germans are in no mood to compromise either.

Certainly officials at the International Monetary Fund have been considering changes that they could recommend for two years or more. They produced reports on wider currency bands, on the crawling peg—where countries could devalue in little steps over a long period—and on floating rates last year but had them referred back for further consideration at the last annual conference.

Doubtless more reports will appear this year but many dealers say that there are still too many entrenched positions to get any further this time round. Certainly the Americans are not in any mood to consider deviating from the dollar, though it is the only solution that many Europeans believe could end the present crisis completely.

Certainly a change in the dollar's value would have to mean a change in the price of gold, for the dollar itself is valued in terms of gold. The US Government has always seen major problems in getting Congress to accept a higher gold price, and believes that once one change has been made, there will be even more massive moves into gold at the first hint of any future crisis.

Some gold dealers in London argue that gold is irrelevant, the dollar is overvalued in terms of real currencies like the yen, they say, the D-mark and so on, and it is those relationships which have to change. Probably the only way in which they could be for the US to announce to the International Monetary Fund that it was increasing the gold price as far as the dollar was concerned and hope that other countries which have long wanted a US devaluation would stand pat.

## The pound

	Current Market Rate	Previous Market Rate
New York	2.4187	2.4187
London	2.4187	2.4187
Frankfurt	3.4435	3.4435
Paris	49.15	49.15
Geneva	49.15	49.15
Zurich	49.15	49.15
Stockholm	49.15	49.15
Copenhagen	49.15	49.15
Oslo	49.15	49.15
Helsinki	49.15	49.15
Reykjavik	49.15	49.15
Lisbon	49.15	49.15
Madrid	49.15	49.15
Barcelona	49.15	49.15
Valencia	49.15	49.15
Seville	49.15	49.15
Granada	49.15	49.15
Malaga	49.15	49.15
Cadix	49.15	49.15
San Sebastian	49.15	49.15
Bilbao	49.15	49.15
Vitoria	49.15	49.15
Pamplona	49.15	49.15
San Pedro de Navar	49.15	49.15
San Esteban de Navar	49.15	49.15
San Juan de Navar	49.15	49.15
San Carlos de Navar	49.15	49.15
San Vicente de Navar	49.15	49.15
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QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 15



# 'OZ' bail decision on Monday in open court

By NICHOLAS de JONGH

Mr Justice Griffiths will say on Monday whether he has granted bail to the three "OZ" editors. An application for bail pending appeal was made yesterday in the High Court, and after a 70-minute hearing the men's legal advisers said the judge had reserved his decision.

Mr David Offenbach, solicitor for the three, said the judge had indicated he would give reasons for any decision he might make in open court. The application for bail was made by Mr John Mortimer, QC, on behalf of Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis.

## Skater's historic slip-up

By our Correspondent

Magistrates at Kirkby, near Liverpool, have decided that a girl aged 10, wearing roller skates, who was in collision with a van on a zebra crossing was not a pedestrian. They dismissed a case against the van driver.

Lancashire Constabulary prosecutors department said yesterday that it did not intend to challenge the decision.

Amanda Egan, of Summerfield, Tower Hill, Kirkby, skated over a crossing near her home. After a collision she was taken to hospital.

The van driver, Mr Leslie O'Hare, aged 19, of Granville Park, Aughton, was accused of failing to give precedence to a pedestrian on a crossing. He pleaded not guilty.

In court Mr Simon Newton, for Mr O'Hare, claimed that Amanda was not a pedestrian in the definition of the law. The Road Traffic Act, he pointed out, says that on a crossing "foot passengers" had precedence. He claimed that Amanda, on her skates, was not a foot passenger.

The case was dismissed 10 days ago. The police had 14 days in which to appeal.

But because they have accepted the decision, lawyers can now quote Amanda's case in any other hearing.

Mr Benjamin Harwell, the clerk to the Southport magistrates' court, commented: "It's the first time to my knowledge that there has been a case like this."

"It's most interesting. It would not be binding on courts as precedent, but it most certainly could be quoted freely in reaching a decision."

## Youths fined

Fines ranging from £25 to £35 were yesterday imposed at Halifax on 14 youths who were alleged to have been threatening behaviour last Saturday when Manchester United met Halifax Town in the Watney Cup.

It was said some of the youths were among a crowd who ran through town centre streets shouldering shoppers aside.

## Chay Blyth's sponsors reap the harvest

continued from page one

In time to welcome him aboard. The yachtman's wife Maureen, and his daughter Samantha, aged four, went aboard for the last few hundred yards. Blyth changed into a white shirt and flannels before the Royal visitors went aboard. They eventually accompanied the Blyth family to the jetty where Mr Heath made the speech of congratulations.

"We admire you for the stout-heartedness and determination which you have shown and which proves to our young people what can be done by personal endeavour," the Prime Minister said. "We are proud of you and of the British boat, British-built, of British materials, in which you have sailed round the world and admiration also goes out to your wife and family in their demeanour during the long months you have been away."

At the Royal Southern Yacht Club Blyth shook hands with Captain John Ridgway, the Parachute Regiment officer with whom he rowed across the Atlantic four years ago.

Then, for an hour, Blyth spoke about his voyage.

He mentioned first the two occasions he had nearly lost his life. The first time I had no safety harness on me and I was lying under the lee rail with the water rushing over me," he said. "The second time was in a very severe storm. A huge wave came right up over me and for a while I thought I was going to be swamped."

Blyth said he was surprised at the speed of his voyage, the fastest non-stop journey by a yachtman round the world. Sir Francis Chichester, who was at

where it does, it contributes nothing towards the survival of the animating spirit and for the values of social morality and may do much to harm them."

Probation officers condemned the sentences last night. The London Branch of the National Association of Probation Officers also called on its national executive to voice its concern "in the appropriate quarters."

The London statement said: "We are alarmed at the prosecution and the severe sentences passed. We feel this legal action will do nothing to protect moral standards and is likely to increase the prejudice surrounding the issue."

A fund for the "OZ" defendants and a petition protesting against the outcome of the trial have been started at the Roundhouse Theatre at Chalk Farm, London. The cast of Andy Warhol's "Pork" have already signed the petition, and everyone seeing the show is being asked to sign and contribute to the fund.

Letters, page 10

## Apprentice Boys intend to march

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The dispatch of another 1,200 troops to Northern Ireland this weekend is regarded in the province as an indication that the Apprentice Boys' march in Londonderry on Thursday will go ahead as planned. The march will bring the total army strength to more than 11,000 men.

In Nottinghamshire, the police guard was trebled at the home of Judge Argyle. Every caller was questioned and searched, and only genuine visitors and delivery men were allowed through the gates.

The National Union of Teachers confirmed yesterday that it had been one of the groups which had originally complained to the police about "OZ" 28 Schoolkids' Issue. A spokesman said a number of teachers at one school where the magazine had circulated had complained to the NUT. The union's legal department had seen the magazine and a complaint had been sent to the Metropolitan Police.

The Free Communications Group, a radical confederation of newspaper and broadcasting workers, condemned the verdict yesterday. "The time has come to stop talking about the 'underground press' and the 'generation gap'. There is only one press and one society, and its freedoms are threatened," it said.

It quotes H. L. A. Hart, Regius Professor Emeritus of Law at Oxford: "The use of the legal punishment to freeze into immobility the morality dominant at a particular time in a society's existence may possibly succeed, but even

The decision to send out these two units, numbering about 550 men, was taken at Thursday's conference in London between the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, Lord Carrington, Northern Ireland's Premier Mr Brian Faulkner, and General Tuzo, the GOC Northern Ireland.

It followed an earlier decision to send to Ulster early next week the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment and 45 Commando, Royal Marines, between them totalling about 1,250 men. This will bring the strength of the British security forces to 12,000 men, about the level it reached at this time last year.

Forty-five Commando is at Arbroath and the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, will have been temporarily withdrawn from Werl, in Germany, where it is committed to NATO.

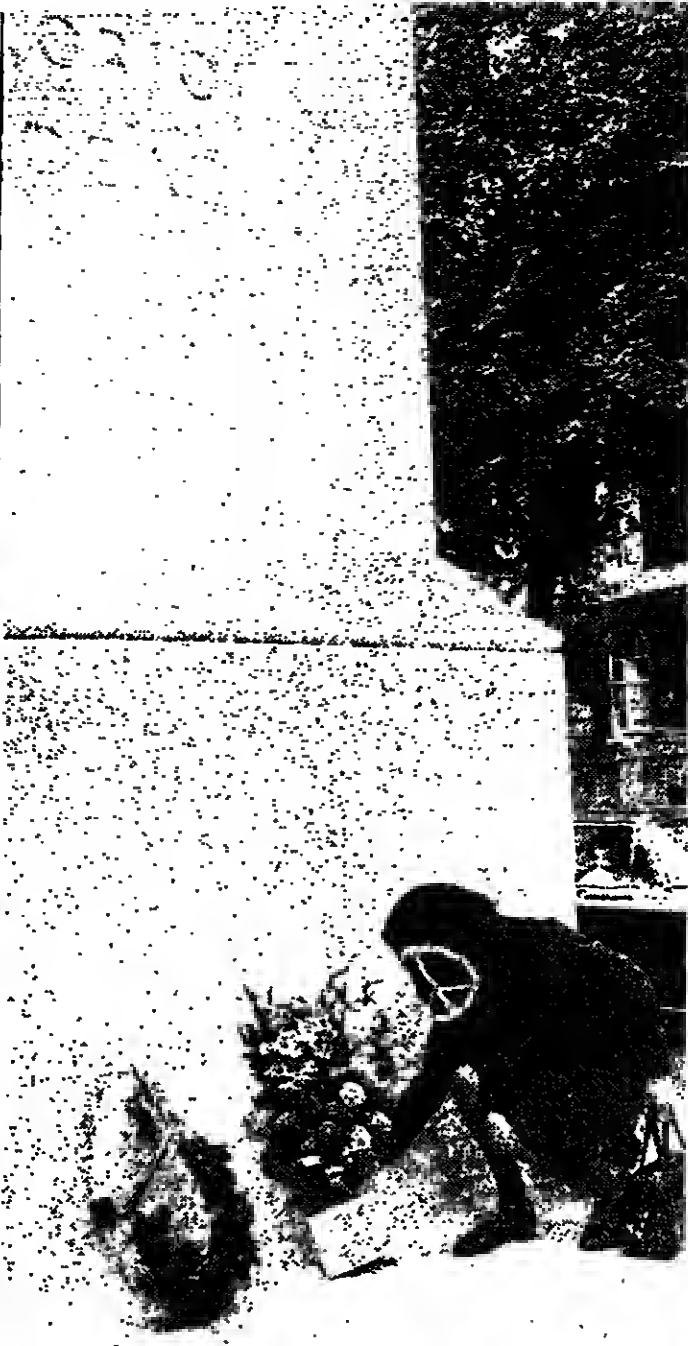
The artillery regiment returned from Northern Ireland only about three weeks ago: the King's Hussars were there in March. Their new tours are on an "emergency basis" in other words, it is assumed for planning purposes that they are required only to cope with the particular problem posed by the Apprentice Boys' march on Thursday. The main body of men is moving tonight by sea.

Yesterday Mr John Hume, the SDLP member at Stormont, had talks with the GOC to ask for a cancellation of the Derry march, while they say is a display of sectarian domination.

The harder political facts of life are that Mr Faulkner faces a cruel dilemma. If the march goes on there may be violence in Derry, but if it is banned he would undoubtedly suffer from the political effects of the Protestant backlash.

General Tuzo has made no secret of his wish that the Apprentice Boys should call off their march.

Meanwhile, Mr Faulkner and his advisers were studying the effects of speeches during the Westminster debate on Northern Ireland. Two of the



A member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament laying a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph in Whitehall yesterday, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Japan remembers, page 2.

## Moscow in first with spy story

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" yesterday accused the British naval attaché in Moscow and members of his staff of spying.

It said attempts were made to gather intelligence on military and industrial activities, and asked if the Soviet authorities should now consider reducing the staff at the British Embassy, and restricting its movements.

Four men were named by "Izvestia" — the attaché, Captain Henry Ellis, two assistant attachés, Lieutenant-Commanders John Dykes and Anthony Wolstenholme, and Chief Petty Officer Derek Leonard, an official in the attaché's office.

"Izvestia" alleged that the three officers had gathered information on ships, coastal patrols, docks, anti-aircraft defences, and the location of airfields.

Chief Petty Officer Leonard, who left Moscow for a new post in June, was accused of cultivating a friendship with a Lenin-grad armaments engineer and trying to involve him in espionage. The engineer, named as "Citizen K", had reported the "unseemly activity" in an indignant letter.

The view in Whitehall last night was that the Soviet authorities had decided to move first, and to prevent the initiative after the minor episode on Wednesday. Then the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, called in the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Smirnovsky to discuss a number of things, including espionage by members of his staff.

Sir Alec was not thought to be making heavy weather of the situation, but more likely Mr. Smirnovsky knew that the British Government would have to take action if the Russians failed to curb their own staff.

However, when the word reached Moscow, reinforced by unfavourable comment in British newspapers, an official in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs appears to have taken a local initiative.

The mechanics of arranging an article in "Izvestia" are well known. Thus Moscow has thrown the mud first, presumably on the principle that it will stick. What makes the "Izvestia" article less potent is the unfortunate coincidence — for the Soviet Union — that the Japanese severely admonished the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo on Thursday for spying by one of his staff, who had conveniently left for home.

It was pointed out in Whitehall that there is a significant omission in the "Izvestia" allegation. No complaint has been handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow, in spite of apparently inexcusable behaviour by four Britons. Instead there is a newspaper article containing hints that British diplomats will be expelled.

This technique produced wry smiles in Whitehall. The accredited diplomats in Moscow number 40. They are outnumbered by more than four to one by the 83 accredited diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in London, and their 100 colleagues at the Soviet Purchasing Mission in North London.

There are also wry smiles about the apparent horror of "Izvestia" at visits paid by the Britons to Leningrad, Tashkent, and Baku. Diplomats in Moscow may not travel farther than 25 miles from the centre of the city without specific permission. Notices must have been given of all these trips which were undoubtedly supervised by Soviet Intelligence.

Presumably Captain Ellis and his colleagues will be drummed out of the Soviet Union. The Foreign Office will then have to consider what response should come from London.

## Hopes high for TriStar

By DAVID FAIRHEAD, Air Correspondent

The chairman of Lockheed, Mr Daniel Haughton, yesterday said that his company will break even on the Airbus programme by the end of 1972.

Mr Haughton said in a letter to the House of Commons that the Airbus programme by the end of 1972 will be worth £255-265 million, powered by three Rolls-Royce RB211 engines.

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## THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:			
	Max.	Min.	Weather
W. Coast	18	12	Sunny
S. Coast	20	14	Sunny
W. Midlands	16	10	Sunny
E. Midlands	18	12	Sunny
W. of Ireland	14	8	Sunny
AROUND THE WORLD			
(Lunch-time reports)			
Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud
London	18	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	14	W 10	100
Belfast	16	W 10	100
Cardiff	16	W 10	100
Manchester	16	W 10	100
Sheffield	16	W 10	100
Leeds	16	W 10	100
Nottingham	16	W 10	100
Birmingham	16	W 10	100
Coventry	16	W 10	100
London	18	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	14	W 10	100
Belfast	16	W 10	100
Cardiff	16	W 10	100
Manchester	16	W 10	100
Sheffield	16	W 10	100
Leeds	16	W 10	100
Nottingham	16	W 10	100
Birmingham	16	W 10	100
Coventry	16	W 10	100

## STOP PRESS

The satellite picture received yesterday by Ambassador College shows broken cloud giving sunny intervals in the south of Britain while the north and Ireland have thick cloud cover with rain. Much of Europe is cloud-free and sunny.